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AGRICULTURE.

AEGERIA EXITIOSA.—THE PEACH TREE BORER.

We again present to our readers the flies, male and female, which produce the worm that is so destructive to the roots of the peach tree. It will be seen that the female is larger than the male. For the draft of these flies we are indebted to Dr. Harris of Cambridge.

We have often shown the same in our paper, yet as we have many new subscribers they may profit by this exhibition. Nor will a review of the subject be wholly lost on our early readers, for we find there are many of them who do not fully understand the nature of the flies or their mode of operation. We intend to be so fully understood that none but the wilfully blind shall again pervert our meaning or have an excuse for ignorance of the subject.

It will be recollected that a very stupid speaker at one of our agricultural meetings last winter did not comprehend what he had read in the Ploughman on the subject of borers, and in consequence he made assertions that he could not maintain.

These flies hover around the peach tree in the months of June, July, August, and September—the female lays her eggs at the root of the tree—they soon hatch, and the young worms get their living in the bark that covers the roots. They never bore deep into the solid wood, but seem to prefer the sap and the outside of the new wood. If you dig about the roots you will find where they are at work by the issuing of the gum from the wounds they make.

We have spent day after day, in picking out these worms with the point of a knife before we knew of a better mode to keep them away. But we were doubtful whether our labor was not lost, for the cut of the knife in the bark caused the sap or gum to run as badly as the gnawing of the worm. We found these worms of almost all sizes, from three fourths of an inch long to the tenth of an inch. This arises from the fact that some are *older* than others—some being hatched in June and others two or three months later.

Now it should be borne in mind that this worm has his term of action, beyond which he cannot pass. He *changes* to a cocoon as the silk worm does, and after this change he eats nothing. The term for the silk worm is only about six weeks, when he winds up, ready to become a fly and to lay more eggs. But the eating term of the peach worm is nearly a year—after this he does no more mischief to the roots—he comes out and turns to a fly like those at the head of our article.

Therefore it should be well considered whether it is worth while to meddle with these worms after they are once buried under the bark—whether it is not better to let them stay there till they die, or cease eating, rather than to take a knife and cut after them—whether we shall not gain more by efforts to keep the fly from the roots of the tree than to kill the worm after he has entered.

As the fly usually lays her eggs at the root the chief mischief may be avoided by attending to this one point. It is true you sometimes find worms in the limbs, but not where there are no wounds or bruises. The trunk and the most elevated part of the roots must be well protected and then you need not be in fear of the peach borer.

Some orchardists have covered the ground about the trunk with brick and mortar and then placed a bandage of paper about the trunk one or two feet high. Some have wound stiff paper about the trunk, tying it tight, and placed mortar at the bottom to make all close. Others have placed bitter herbs around the tree to give offence to the fly. Each of these modes may serve if you have patience to attend strictly to the rules prescribed. But yet "there is a more excellent way."

Place ashes, leached or unleached, around the body of the tree. Pile them up two or three inches high from the surface of the earth, and you will keep the fly away, for she does not like the smell; or her instinct teaches her that her eggs would not fare well among ashes and the lye they make. Ashes are the best article that we have yet tried, and the labor of applying is trifling compared with other modes. Besides, ashes are a manure and the best manure you can have on light loamy lands suitable for peaches.

Lime is a great favorite with some people—but lime is not a manure and never was. It corrects the acids of certain iron-bound soils, but it never acts as a manure. It is a destroyer and may be used freely as such. But lime will not be effectual like ashes to keep the peach fly at a distance. Apply this remedy as early as the first of June, or sooner.

INSECTS ON POTATO VINES.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer says: "Dr. Richardson of Maryland flatters himself that he has discovered the cause of the potato rot—that the rot is produced by the deposition of the egg and the destruction of the pith, or heart of the vine (by consequence of the circulation of the sap in the capillary vessels) by the larvæ of an insect. This insect is of the curculio or weevil genus."

The correspondent then proceeds to argue that this cannot be the cause of the rot, for if it were all fields would suffer alike; but he finds that potatoes planted in low and wet grounds suffer five times as much as those on dry grounds.

☞ But this is no objection to the theory of Dr. Richardson. Flies are not equally plenty in all places. It may be that the low land potatoes were so much later as to be just ready for the fly when it made its appearance. Some flies are found in wet land but not in dry. Some are plenty one month, and gone the next.

It might as well be argued that the curculio is not the destroyer of the plum because trees in some grounds entirely escape.

The *probability* still is that some kind of insect is the cause of this rot, notwithstanding this kind of reasoning. [Editor.

☞ Potatoes here are plenty enough this season, but they will not answer for another year as grain will; therefore plant more and not yield to the rot. Potatoes that have a shovel-full of manure in the hill are more apt to be affected with rot than when planted in broad-cast spreading. We have always found the Chenango the best early potato, and the Long Red the best to keep through the winter.

[For the Ploughman.]

AN OLD APPLE TREE.

MR. EDITOR.—I wish you to inform me if you know of any thing that will prevent Apples from falling off the tree when they are the size of an ounce ball; the tree has blown full for a number of years, but there have not any Apples came to maturity on the tree.

Respectfully, yours,
TYLER PUTNAM.

Auburn, Mass., May 14.

☞ Our correspondent does not tell us what kind of tree his barren one is. If it has never been grafted it has no name. Crab apple trees (the Siberian for instance) never bear large apples. They are no larger than ounce balls.

It is not probable that this tree can be made to bear good sized fruit without grafting. Perhaps it suffers for want of trimming—though ten trees suffer for want of tillage around them where one is injured by an excess of limbs and leaves.

Old trees need scraping and washing with lye. Many suffer in consequence of borers in the trunks. We shall tell a good story about these before the time comes to annihilate them. [Editor.

INSECTS ON PEACH TREES.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your paper of March 16th, 1850, over the signature of "J. H. Ehlers, Landscape Gardener, Barrytown, N. Y., October 1849," I notice a chapter on the diseases of the Peach, Plum and Cherry trees, in which he insists that we must not attribute the disease to the presence of the insects, but their presence to the disease.

From my observation for the last three or four years, I must say that he is wrong; that it is the reverse to a certainty; and if any one can inform me how to prevent the appearance of the lice on the peach and apple trees, I will undertake to keep them in a good and healthy condition, but until this is done we cannot expect to have a good crop of fruit. In some places they are not so bad as in others, and some years they are not so bad as in others.

My observations commenced in 1846, when I found them to be very numerous, and about the middle of May they left very suddenly, (I speak of the peach tree only,) and the trees had a yellowish cast, but very little, if any, of the fruit came to perfection. In 1847, my observations were about the same as in '46, as to the lice; and the trees that were afflicted in '46, now in '47 have what is called the yellows, and some lice on them. They are now beginning to decline very rapidly. The peaches, if any, are about the size of hickory nuts, ripe or rather red, a month before their time, and full of worms.

In 1848 I was not able to do any hard work, and I gave my attention the more closely to the increase and effect of the lice, or insects, whichever you may please to call them, when I found them to commence early in April and increase rapidly, so much so, that on a very healthy tree there were at first but very few, and in two weeks time it would be literally filled with them, except the tip and extreme points of the boughs. This drew my attention the more closely to their increase, when on a close observation I found them to deposit on the underside of the leaf their young, (and not the nit or egg,) which would in a few minutes commence sucking the sap from the leaf. The increase, I think, is from ten to twenty fold, and they arrive at maturity on the third or fourth day of their age, when they will commence depositing their young, as before stated. Here we will pause for a moment, and make a rough calculation on the increase. We will take to-day, May 5th, ten lice, which will deposit at least ten young ones a piece, and give them the full time of four days to mature in, and on the 8th we have one hundred, on the 12th one thousand, on the 16th ten thousand, and on the 20th one hundred thousand. Now it cannot be possible that any tree whatever can support such a vast number of insects and still remain healthy. As I have not kept the old stock in the calculation, you will of course wish to know what have become of them. This part requires more strict attention than any other, and I found after the last young one was deposited, the old one would pass from it a sluff of its full shape, and in *thirty minutes* after the sluff there grew out a perfect pair of wings, which bore them off in the form of a gnat and they disturbed the tree no more for that year. At this time, 1848, I took notice of two trees that were very healthy, and I was in hopes that they would escape them entirely, but they got on them and in a very short time went over them, except the extreme branches. They were very full of peaches at the time, and not one of them came to perfection, but got ripe, or rather red, about a month before their time, and the trees are now, 1850, nearly dead.

My next observation commences on the last of March, 1849, (at this time I was engaged in attending the sick and could give but little attention to the subject) and the first of the insect kind that came to sight was a gnat resembling very much the mosquito, with the exception of a bunch of down substance on the head, and no bill. On the 6th of April, I saw the first louse, which was quite different in appearance to what they were in May. I took out one tree only, in particular, which was near the door, and kept them off, or nearly so; and as soon as the lice appeared the gnats disappeared, and I am of the opinion that they are the forerunners or the start of the lice, although they are quite different to those before spoken of, but ten or eleven months time would of course make some change in them. This year, 1850, I found them to commence as they did last year, the gnat first and then the louse, and a little later, which was on account of the weather being more cold than last year. The cold weather about the 18th of April destroyed nearly all the lice; I could find but one; there were still some of the gnats, but not so many as before, and at this time, the lice are becoming quite numerous and the gnats are not to be seen. The tree that I kept them off of last year is now very healthy, while others of the same age, and close by that, the lice remained on, and in that known as the yellows. I have cut some of them down, or rather cut off the limbs and let the trunk remain to support a young tree. The insects are the most destructive to trees in their third and fourth and fifth years, and are on them from the 1st of April to about the 20th of May. The apple louse remains all the year round, and is somewhat different from the peach louse, having a red appearance, the peach louse is green. You will please correct this, and give it a place in your valuable paper. It may, perhaps, induce some that are well acquainted with the subject, to search more deeply into it and find some practicable way to prevent their appearance, for until this is done, we can never have the quantity and quality that we would in their absence.

[Baltimore Sun. HENRY WESLEY.

TO KEEP BIRDS FROM FRUITS. Suspend, in the trees or vines, pieces of looking-glass by a string, so as to turn freely in every direction. No bird will come near, after a first trial or so, unless very tame.

SUMMER MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG TREES

In answer to frequent inquiries, it may be stated that the first and great requisite in the successful treatment of newly transplanted trees, is to keep the surface of the soil for many feet around them clean and mellow by cultivation. This is important to all kinds of trees, but especially so to the peach. An instance occurred where a young peach orchard stood the first year in a clean and repeatedly cultivated potato field, and the green shoots on all the trees at the end of the first summer measured from a foot and a half to two and a-half feet in length—on an adjoining uncultivated piece of land, none of the shoots were three inches long.

A great mistake is often made by watering the roots of newly set trees, before the leaves expand, by which they become water-soaked and killed. A leafless tree is in a nearly dormant state, and throws off but little moisture. But as soon as the leaves expand, they exhale moisture rapidly, and a supply is then needed at the roots. Watering, however, usually fails of the intended purpose. The water is poured on the top of the ground, and only serves to bake the surface, without ever reaching the dry soil further down. If watering is actually required, the surface should be first removed, and the water then poured in directly on the roots, replacing the removed earth. An acquaintance who set out last year about sixty cherry trees, lost every one which was watered on the surface, consisting of about one-third of the whole.

If trees have been dug up carefully and with uninjured roots, and then well transplanted,—in the first place; and the soil kept mellow as already stated, in the second; they will usually have made so good a growth by midsummer, as to be beyond the danger of drouth. But if the transplanting has been badly done, or the soil has been allowed to get hard, the careless cultivator will be doubtless reminded of his negligence by the death of a part of his trees.

Watering a feebly growing tree, is at best but a very irregular way of supplying it with moisture. A greatly superior protection from midsummer heat and dryness, *mulching*, or covering the surface of the earth for some feet around each tree with hay, straw, or other litter, several inches in thickness. This covering keeps the ground soft and moist, and night dews are retained in the soil through hot summer days. During the excessive dry season of last year, a row of newly set apple trees, standing on a high and dry piece of ground which could not be easily cultivated, were observed to cease growing, and the leaves to assume a yellowish cast. They were immediately *mulched*. In a few weeks, they re-commenced growth, and the leaves returned to a dark healthy green, although no rain had fallen during all this period.

Cherry trees, which in spring or early summer, give strong promise of a flourishing growth, are frequently destroyed by a parching midsummer's heat. To such, mulching is of eminent service.

Mulching is not usually advisable for young trees after the first season from transplanting, unless their growth is feeble. As soon as the growth is sufficient to give the tree strong and well established roots, whether it be the first or second year, clean and mellow culture is the best treatment which a tree can receive. [Albany Cultivator.

TURNING STOCK TO GRASS.

In many instances, sheep may be turned to pasture, almost as soon as the snow is gone. If there is grass of the previous year's growth, the sheep will derive more benefit from eating it provided the ground is not too wet, and the pasturage for the present season, will be rather improved by its being cleared off. The sheep should however, be regularly provided with what hay they want, otherwise they may fail to obtain a proper support. Portable racks or feeding boxes may be placed in some sheltered part of the pasture, and the hay, supplied morning and evening, until the grass is sufficiently grown to render it no longer necessary. Care should be taken to shelter them from storms, especially while they are having lambs and while the lambs are young, and also immediately after shearing.

It is not expedient to turn cattle and horses to grass as early as sheep may generally be turned out, chiefly for the reason that the larger animals are liable to do injury by poaching the soil, and breaking and destroying the sward. On this account, it is proper to keep them in winter quarters till the ground is well settled and the grass is well started. It is advisable, in order to check the too laxative effect of succulent herbage, to allow the animals more or less hay, according to their appetites, for a week or more after they are put to grass. Milch cows are generally brought to the barn for some time after they are first turned out, and they should be closely watched, lest they become weakened by the sudden change to green food. The best of hay, and what salt they will voluntarily eat, should be allowed them while in their stalls or yards.

If the farmer is properly supplied with hay, it is best to feed working oxen at the barn till the spring work is performed. They will be stronger, and will endure labor better, fed on hay, than on grass; and there is much convenience and saving of time in having them at the barn door whenever wanted. Horses which are kept daily at work, should be fed at the stable at all times. Grass alone, is not sufficiently substantial or nutritive to impart the requisite strength to an animal whose muscles are constantly and powerfully exercised. Hence it is necessary to add grain, in certain proportions, according to the amount of labor performed. When the animal is fed in the stable, the food can be readily regulated, mixed, and apportioned, as circumstances render proper. [Ib.

WHEAT.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In return for the many valuable ideas which I have acquired from reading the communications of your correspondents, I will (although unaccustomed to writing for the public eye,) endeavor to give them, through your paper, the result of my own experience in the cultivation of wheat. I am convinced that it is only in this manner, that is, by practical farmers communicating to each other the results of their actual experience, that any real improvement can be effected. Theorizing on the subject of farming is sometimes amusing and ingenious, but it is also often ridiculous. I once read in some agricultural paper a speculation of this sort, in which the writer proposed to enclose an acre of ground with a plank fence twelve feet high, to contain fifty hens, and their eggs were to afford a remarkably large profit. The theories of Liebig are in my estimation but little better. After reading his essays, and reflecting what ideas have been acquired by their perusal, we find the result to be a few learned words, as Geine, humus, ammonia, &c. &c., which require another essay to explain them, but after all are of no use to a practical farmer.

But with regard to wheat, the point which I would impress upon my brother farmers, is, the importance of summer fallowing and early sowing.

Many prefer sowing among corn, on account of the protection afforded by the stalks during the winter, and sowing on oat stubble has its advocates. I harvested the last season, 1849, three fields of the same sort of wheat, having equal advantage of soil and time of sowing. The first, which was sowed among corn, produced a fair crop; it had a good plump grain, but was thin upon the ground. The next, sowed upon oat stubble, was much better; the product was not measured, having no thought of publishing the result, but from appearance I should judge it was one-third more than the first. The third was a small piece left on purpose to make an experiment of summer fallow. It was ploughed twice during the summer, and the seed harrowed in the last of August. The crop was so luxuriant that it is hard to conceive how more could have stood upon the ground. In this corn the wheat was well protected by a deep bed of snow: had it been more exposed, the result might have been different.

I would here remark that I do not suffer myself to become discouraged by one or two failures of fall wheat, but continue to sow the usual quantity, and in case of its being too thin on the ground from any cause, I sow spring wheat upon it, harrow it in, and let all come up together. The spring wheat is beneficial to the fall wheat that remains, by preventing its tillering, and consequently ripening so late as to be caught by rust.

In all my experience in wheat raising, the earliest sown has uniformly been the best for that season. I believe that formerly—say, before the Revolutionary War—it was the general custom to sow in August; and we have Washington's authority, in his letter to his farming agent, for the practice, which was probably changed by the appearance of the Hessian fly. Some fear that if sown early it will stem up in the fall, which, by exhausting the root, will render it less able to stand the frosts of winter; and I had such fears myself until recently. I last year planted a field in corn, which had been in wheat the year previous, but in consequence of the corn being poorly tended, together with a wet season, enough wheat ripened to seed the ground. Last spring—it having been protected by a deep bed of snow all winter—it had the appearance of a fine field of chess. It was my intention to turn this under with oats, to make a pasture for hogs, but the wetness of the season delayed this so late that I could discover, on opening the items, that it was *wheat* that was thriving so luxuriantly. It was harvested, and yielded a fair crop of perfectly sound wheat, entirely free from rust, and certainly not injured by early sowing, though it must have commenced its growth in July, which was favored by a wet fall.

Another fact will tend to show that the root may not be materially injured by the stem being killed. About eighteen or twenty years ago, in Ohio, a severe frost early in summer killed the stems of wheat when they were twelve or fifteen inches high. Some farmers pastured their wheat; others suffered theirs to grow and make what it would, but what was left, ripened unevenly, and did not pay for cutting; but a few, who understood the matter, moved their wheat close to the ground. The roots were uninjured, and sent up a fresh recruit of stems, which ripened uniformly and yielded a fine harvest. This idea is worth remembering; and should another such a frost occur, some of your readers may possibly think themselves paid for their trouble in reading this article.

We cultivate a kind of fall wheat which I have not seen noticed in your paper nor any where else. It is a white chaff smooth wheat; a short, round, plump grain; thin bran; very heavy; with a very handsome appearance; and will pass for *strictly prime* in any market. It is called Walker wheat, probably after the man who first selected it, or who first introduced it from Tennessee, where it is said the variety originated. It has been cultivated here for the last four years with uniform success, withstanding the winter and rust better than any other sort. It has not yet come fairly in competition with the Mediterranean wheat, but many farmers sowed both kinds last fall, and I may hereafter give you the result of the experiment, if you think this worth a place in your paper.

Louisa Co. Iowa, March 4, 1850.
[Prairie Farmer.

ARTICHOKES.

MR. EDITOR:—By your permission I will communicate to the readers of your excellent paper, a few facts respecting the vegetable called artichoke. My experience in raising this vegetable, has convinced me that farmers generally do not know its value. It is valuable to feed to hogs, and neat stock; particularly to hogs. Considering the small amount of labor required in raising, and the large quantity obtained from a small piece of land, I am surprised that farmers make no greater use of this plant. I am satisfied that by making this plant three-fourths the living of my hogs, in growing and fattening them, I can raise my pork at a little more than one-half of what it will cost when made with potatoes, corn, &c. I have cultivated artichokes two years. The first year, I raised eight hundred bushels on one acre of land. I turned my sow, with a litter of pigs, into the field to dig them for herself. This I did, of course, after harvesting. She dug them herself, and lived on them two months, when the ground shut up, *and the pigs weighed fifty pounds apiece.* The second year they yielded less; perhaps two hundred and fifty bushels to an acre. This comparatively small crop was owing to the severity of the drought, which withered and killed vegetables of all kinds, in a greater or less degree. They should be given to the hogs raw, when fattening, because, by a chemical process, they become watery and lose much of their substance when cooking. By feeding them out in a raw state, and using a very little meal, bran, &c., in fattening my hogs, I am certain, all things considered, that I can make a ton of pork at as little cost as I can twelve hundred pounds in any other way.

One word more. I think this plant requires a sandy soil. Of this, however, I am not certain, never having tried any on clayey land. They require a rich soil—it is impossible to make it too rich. Hog manure is best, but any barn manure or compost will answer a good purpose. It is better to spread the manure than to put it on the hills, as the roots branch out in every direction, and require as much nourishment between the rows as in the hills. The rows should be about as far apart of potato rows, but the hills in the rows should be about half as far as potato hills.

Another consideration. You never have to plant them but once. The frost can never kill them; the hogs and cattle can never free the soil from them; but once put them in and they will always be there. Turn your swine among them, plough among them, dig up all you can find and there will be left roots enough for seed, and the next season you will see them lifting their tops out of their prison house, showing thrift and growth. There will be a glorious crop of thistles and weeds in a few years, but the porkers can poke their noses between them, and the plough can turn out the real artichokes. The advantages are more than the disadvantages. Try it. S. TAINTER.

Bradford, May 4. [Maine Farmer.

SOWING BROOM CORN. The best soil for this plant is similar to that required for maize. It should be rich, warm, and not subject to early frosts, like the "intervals," or "bottoms," of the Connecticut, the Mohawk, the Sciota, &c.—The best crops are usually raised on a green sward, turned over as late as possible in the fall, to kill the worms. But if the land be poor, it must be enriched by a liberal supply of well-decomposed farm-yard dung, with additions of guano, plaster, oyster-shell lime, or poudrette. It should be planted as early as the 15th of this month, (May,) in hills about two by three feet apart. If the seed be good, drop 15 or 20 of them into each hill, and cover them from an inch to an inch and a half deep.

When properly cultivated and brought in good condition to the New York market, broom corn of the best quality will now sell for $100 to $250 per ton. [American Agriculturist.

STRAY NOTES ON HORTICULTURE.

TRANSPLANTING.—Some plants may be neatly and safely transplanted from borders, &c. by making narrow trenches round them, and filling such trenches with plaster of paris, mixed with water, to the consistence of thick cream. This quickly becomes hard, or sets and forms a pot, in which the plant may be lifted without disturbing the roots. With a little ingenuity, the soil and roots may be so encompassed with the same material as to greatly facilitate the safe removal of a choice plant to any reasonable distance.

DRYING PLANTS. Plants may be dried in such a manner as to be extremely beautiful, retaining the whole of the volatile oil and aroma, and their true colors. To effect this, they must be dried in a dark and close room, and not, as is usually the case, by exposure to a current of air and the action of light. When the separation of the aqueous particles is effected by their evaporation and they are tolerably dry, they are to be submitted to pressure in small quantities, enveloped in a slightly absorbent paper, until the oil appears on the surface, and which is known by its discoloration; by this, all change of color by the action of the light or further loss of volatile matters by evaporation is prevented. In pot herbs, as well as medicinal plants, this will be found a very decided improvement.

TO PRESERVE FLOWERS FRESH.—When cut flowers are withering, plunge about one-third of the stem in boiling water; by the time the water is cold they will revive. Then cut off the ends and put them in cold water, with a little nitre, when they will keep for several days.

ANTS.—To drive away ants, use sulphur steeped in water; if in the gravel walks, strew the gravel with salt and then water it; this will apply also to worms. Boiling water is also efficacious, but drowning them out with cold water useless. [Horticulturist.

TWENTY-FIVE HARDY SHRUBS.

Frequent inquiries are made by those but little acquainted with ornamental shrubs, for the names of some of the most desirable and ornamental as well as the most hardy species. Among the hundreds which are offered for sale in nurseries, the following list has been given by A. J. Downing, and may be of service to those now about to commence the improvement of their homes by ornamental planting:—

The most desirable 25 hardy and deciduous shrubs, furnishing a succession of flowers or ornamental fruit from March to November.

Pink Mezereon, Japan Quince, white and scarlet, Dwarf double-flowering Almond, Double purple Tree Peony, White Persian Lilac, Chinese White Magnolia, Soulange's Magnolia, Sweet-scented Magnolia, (M. glauca,) White Fringe-Tree, Garland Deutzia, (D. *scabra,*) Large-flowered Syringo, Broad-leafed Laburnum, Rose Acacia, Tartarian Tree honeysuckle, red and white, Double white Hawthorn, Double pink Hawthorn, Sweet-scented Shrub, Dwarf White Horsechestnut, Fragrant Clethra, Oak-leafed Hydrangea, Venetian Sumac (or purple Fringe,) Purple Burning Bush, (*Eunymous,*) Buffalo Berry.

To the preceding might be added, as superior to some of them, the Siberian Lilac, the Althea or Hibiscus syriacus, and although so common, the Snowball. Nor should some of the Roses be forgotten.

The following are given as some of the *finest hardy climbing shrubs*:—

Large-flowering trumpet creeper, [rather tender,] Queen of the prairies Rose, Chinese Wistaria, Sweet-scented Clematis, Double purple Clematis, Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle, Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle. [To which the Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle should by all means be added.]

SHEARING AND SACKING WOOL.

This should not be done sooner than the season will admit, as the sheep would be in danger of taking cold. Wool, intended to be sent to a distant market, may be put up and pressed in bales after the manner of cotton, or it may be crowded into sacks holding from 200 to 250 lbs. If designed to be shipped on a long voyage, it would be more economical to press it into square bales, as it would then occupy less bulk, and consequently effect a saving of freight. But in the interior of a country where conveniences for baling are not always at hand, sacks may be employed, made of 40-inch "burlaps," or 45-inch "gunny-cloth," 7 1-2 feet long. Each of these sacks may be made of a piece of cloth 5 yards in length, by doubling the ends until they meet, and sowing up the sides with twine.

The mouth of a sack may next be sewed to a strong hoop of wood or iron (diameter 25 inches for the burlaps, and 28 inches for the gunny cloth;) then let down its body through a circular hole, two inches less in diameter than the hoop, cut in an upper floor of the building, or of a temporary scaffold erected for the purpose, where it can swing clear beneath. One man may then get into the sack, while another hands him the fleeces, which he should place in regular layers, pressing them down in the mean time, with his feet, until it is filled. After this the sack may be slightly raised, the hoop disengaged, the mouth of the sack sewed up with twine, and the operation is complete.

[Am. Agriculturist.

MIXED MANURES. Judge Longstreth, one of the most distinguished agriculturists of this State, mentioned in a conversation, a short time since, that he had at length got his farm hands into the practice of scattering, every morning when they visited the stable, a handful or two of plaster over the manure excremented during the night and previous day. In this way the ammonia gas, which is the fertilizing part, is kept in the manure until you want it for the crop, and then, like the Western man at the fight, "always find it thar," ready to feed the maws of your plants. In consequence of this practice of Judge L's, his horses' eyes were not injured, nor do their human attendants suffer inconvenience by the sharp, pungent, and valuable salt escaping into, and filling the confined atmosphere of their stables, subsequently to be lost in the air. Their eyes cease to water in a few moments after the plaster is put on. [Virginia Free Press.

PEPPERS. These are mostly annuals, but the bell pepper is a perennial, and may be cultivated as a house plant to good advantage. All peppers are extremely tender, and should not be planted until settled warm weather; they may be sown in drills and thinned out twelve or eighteen inches, or they may be transplanted as safely as cabbages. Sow about first of April in good soil. The scrapings of hen house is first rate manure for peppers. Peppers for pickling should be pickled just before turning red, when they have attained their full growth; the bell and squash pepper are the best for pickling: the small kind are the hottest, and the best for sauces. Our soldiers who made the campaign of Mexico, say that the peppers of Mexico are as much hotter than our peppers as ours are hotter than Stropper's strawberry ice cream. Those who wish the hottest kinds should procure the Mexican seed.

PROLIFIC TREE. It is averred by the Skowhegan (Me.) Clarion that a Mr Fletcher, Tompson felled a pine tree in the Dead River, from which he obtained 4000 feet of timber, and *four bears!*

THE FARMER'S LIFE.

Wm. Gilmore Simms, in his "Father Abbot: or, The Home Tourist," thus beautifully represents the life of the farmer:

"The principles of agriculture were simple exceedingly. That they might be made so God himself was the great first planter. He wrote its laws, visibly in the brightest, and loveliest, and most intelligible characters, everywhere, upon the broad bosom of the liberal earth, in greenest, in delicate fruits, in beguiling and balmy flowers! But he does not content himself with this alone. He bestows the heritage along with the example. He prepares the garden and the home before he creates the being who is to possess them. He fills them with all those objects of sense and sentiment which are to supply his moral and physical necessities. Birds sing in the boughs above him, odors blossom in the air, and fruits and flowers cover the earth with a glory to which that of Solomon in all his magnificence was vain and valueless. To His hand we owe these fair groves, these tall ranks of majestic trees, the deep forests, these broad plains, covered with verdure, and these mighty arteries of flood and river, which wind among them with the loveliest inequalities, and irrigating them with seasonable fertilization. Thus did the Almighty Planter dedicate the great plantation to the uses of that various and wondrous family which was to follow. His home prepared—supplied with all resources, adorned with every variety of fruit and flower, and checkered with abundance—man is conducted within its pleasant limits, and ordained its cultivator under the very eye and sanctum of heaven. The angels of heaven descend upon its hills; God himself appears within its valleys at noonday—its groves are instinct with life and purity, and the blessed stars rise at night, above the celestial mountains, to keep watch over its consecrated interests. Its gorgeous forests, its savannas, its levels of flood and prairie, are surrendered into the hands of the wondrously favored, the new created heir of heaven! The bird and the beast are made his tributaries, and taught to obey him. The fowl summons him at morning to his labors, and the evening chant of the night bird summons him to repose. The ox submits his neck to the yoke, the horse moves at his bidding in the plough, and the toils of all are rendered sacred and successful by the gentle showers and the genial sunshine which descend from heaven to ripen the grain in its season and to make earth pleasant with its fruits."

WHY ARE ASHES MORE VALUABLE AS FERTILIZERS THAN LIME OR GYPSUM? Our neighbors of Long Island have become famous for their trade in ashes. They send their boats the entire length of the Mohawk valley, and they would push their enterprise as far as the Black river valley if the Black River Valley Canal was complete; and they could well afford to transport not merely the live ash, but the refuse ash which has been exhausted for its potash. They have been in the habit of buying the refuse of the asheries of Albany and Troy, and paying as much for it as the soap maker paid originally for the live ash. In looking about for a fertilizer, the Long Islanders have found by experience that they form the best which they can employ. The question we have propounded demands an answer; we therefore proceed to state, that ashes owe their value to their composition. Our reader will perhaps say that he knew this before. Very well. We say again, and more to the point, that ashes, spent and unspent owe their principal value to the potash in the first instance, and to the phosphates, and to lime and magnesia, in the second. We design to speak mainly of spent ashes; though we believe farmers had much better keep all their ashes for their corn and wheat lands, rather than sell them for one shilling per bushel.

Spent ashes, then, we repeat, are valuable for the phosphates they contain, together with the lime and magnesia, which are in a state of great subdivision. Besides the foregoing elements, silex, both soluble and insoluble, is present.—The amount of the former will vary in the quantity, by the intensity of heat to which the vegetable may have been subjected; and both will vary according to the plant from which they may have been obtained. Thus, the yellow pine which grows on the sandy lands west of Albany, contains in its ash of bark nearly one-half of its weight of silica.

When the value of ashes is sought for, it may with propriety be said, that they rank next to bone dust,—containing, as they do, phosphate of magnesia and iron, together with a large percentage of lime. The ash of the forest, as well as fruit trees, is as various as their own products; scarcely two agreeing either in the amount of ash they yield, or in the elements which compose it.

LOW HEADED FRUIT TREES. By having low headed fruit trees the sun, which is, perhaps, in our hot and dry summers, the cause of more disease and destruction in fruit trees than all other diseases together, is kept from almost literally scalding the sap, as it does in long, naked trunks and limbs. The limbs and leaves of a tree should always effectually shade the trunk and keep it cool. The leaves, only, should have plenty of sun and light; they can bear and profit by it. If trees were suffered to branch out low, say within one or two feet of the ground, we should hear very much less of "fire-blight,"—"frozen sap-blight," black spots, and the like. The ground is always looser, moister, and cooler under a low branching tree than under a high one. Grass and weeds do not grow a hundreth part so rank and readily, and mulching becomes unnecessary. The wind has not half the power to rack, and twist, and break the tree, and shake off the fruit; a matter of no inconsiderable consequence. The trees will be much longer lived and more prolific, beautiful and profitable. The trees are more easily rid of destructive insects, the fruit is much less damaged by falling, and the facilities for gathering it are much greater; there is less danger in climbing, and less of breaking limbs. The trees require less pruning and scraping, and washing; and the roots are protected from the plough, which is too often made to tear and mutilate them.

THE BEST VEGETABLES. The very best early pea, out of eight new sorts tried by us last season, was the Prince Albert. It is about five or six days earlier than the Early Frame or Washington. Champion of England is a new pea, a liberal supply of the seed of which was sent to us last season by Mr. Bowditch, seedsman, Horticultural Hall, Boston. It grows about five feet high, and produces an early crop; the pods are well filled, the peas large and *very sugary* in quality. When dry, these peas have a bluish color. Altogether this pea is the finest of the table pea that we have cultivated, and will undoubtedly become a favorite. We notice that it ranks very high in England. The *Bassano* beet is not only the most tender and delicate of early beets, but when sown for a late crop it is always the best winter beet for the table. Cole's Superb Celery is the best red, and Seymour's White the best white celery. The early and late Welcheron Cauliflower turns out, after two years' trial, the best sorts yet provedin this country. White Spanish, is the best onion for all purposes. The Altringham is the best carrot, and the Autumnal Marrow the best squash grown. [Horticulturist.

TRYING SITUATIONS. Trying situations bewilder and unnerve the weak, but call forth all the strength and energy of the strong. [Macaulay.

IRON CHIMNEYS. We were interested a few days since in examining a new plan of a chimney invented by Andrew Clerk, Esq., of this city, and now in operation in his new houses in Grand st. The chimneys are of iron, cylindrical in form—seven inches inside diameter, and weigh about 14 pounds per foot—at a cost of 5 cents a pound. The cylinder is enclosed in a chamber, from which, by means of registers, a current of warm air may be thrown into and warm the upper apartments of the house. A contrivance is also added for the evaporation of water to give a healthful moisture to the air.

The top of the chimney is very neat. The cost of each chimney complete and put up in the houses of Mr. Clerk, was, with the registers and fixtures, $108—there being three stacks, two stacks would of course cost proportionably less.

The great advantage of the iron chimney seems to be its comparatively light weight. In building upon the meadows where piles must be driven for the foundation, the great weight of the brick chimney almost always throws the house out of the perpendicular hue.

We think that the iron chimney will also be eminently safe—as the joints are perfect—and finally, it must *draw well*, and moreover leaves plenty of room for closets. [Jersey City Telegraph.

TO RESTORE A DROWNED CHICKEN. F. communicates his method of restoring a drowned and injured chicken, in the *American Agriculturist*, which we regard as not only seasonable, but as clearly worth trying:—

One morning, a half-grown chicken was brought in, nearly dead, having been just taken from a swill barrel, into which it had fallen. I had little hopes of saving it, but I poured a few drops of brandy into its mouth, wet its head with cold water, wrapped it up in a piece of warm flannel, and then placed it near a warm stove. All this had to be done with great care, for it was so far gone, that the least movement seemed to affect it seriously. After a time, it began to revive, and in about an hour, it was running around. During the summer, when very young chickens were injured by being trodden upon by the hens, or struck by other fowls, I have often plunged their heads into cold water, when they would revive, and soon recover.

THE SEASON AND CROPS. The season throughout Ohio is unusually backward, but full of promise. Along the Ohio river vegetation is some ten days in advance of the Lake Shore, and last week the river hills were "clothed with living green." The beautiful buckeye was nearly in full leaf and just opening its blossoms, and the beach leaves half out. Grass and grain never looked better throughout Central and Southern Ohio, the recent rains having put the rich soil in admirable condition. Farmers were busy in their great and prolific cornfields, planting the seed in hope of an abundant harvest. The fruit crops generally good.

In the vicinity of the Lake the season has been remarkably dry as well as backward, and more rain would be beneficial. Winter grain looks unusually promising, and fruit trees are loaded with blossoms. The season here is unfavorable for early corn and vegetable planting, but plenty of "dog days" may be looked for before harvest. [Cleveland Her., 13th.

CURE FOR HOLLOW HORN. The following simple remedy for hollow horn, I have received from a reliable source, but have not had opportunity to test it. Take soft soap and salt mixed in equal portions, and rub smartly the roots of the horns, and along the whole length of the back to the end of the tail, with the mixture. Repeat occasionally, for a few days, if necessary.

KING OF OIL. Take 1 oz. green copperas, 2 oz. white vitriol, 2 oz. common salt, 2 oz. linseed oil, 8 oz. molasses, 1 pint urine—mix together and boil over a slow fire fifteen minutes—when nearly cool, add 1 oz. oil vitriol and 4 oz. spirits turpentine. This receipt was twice published in the Genesee Farmer, over my signature, and I regard it as the best remedy for fresh wounds and bruises on horses and other animals. S. PALMER.

Medina county, O., 1850. [Ohio Cultivator.

THE CHEESE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES. A circular from Henry Kemp & Co., of New York, great cheese exporters, gives the supply of cheese brought to the tide-waters of the Hudson for the year 1849-50, at 42,097,818 pounds, against 43,278,526 pounds in 1848-9. The decrease the present year is attributed to the severe drought of last summer in Western New York and Ohio. The export of cheese to Great Britain from New York, will reach this year 12,000,000 pounds against 15,386,836 in 1848-9, being a decrease of one-fifth. This decrease is attributed to the inferior quality of the cheese. Of good cheese prob

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

William Buckminster, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1850.

CONGRESS.

The Galphin Committee have at length made several reports on the subject of this claim, and the manner in which it has been treated by the executive officers of the government. It will be recollected that the claim, $18,000, was allowed by the last administration, but for want of funds or some good reason no payment was made till the present administration was organized. Mr. Walker, the former Secretary of the Treasury, says now he had some doubts as to the propriety of allowing interest on the claim. The interest amounts to $190,000.

It seems that Mr. Crawford, one of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, has long been the agent to prosecute this claim both in the Georgia Legislature and in Congress, and that he is entitled to a great portion of the sum granted. Much suspicion therefore is naturally attached to the whole proceeding; for the claim has its origin as far back as 1773. The Georgia legislature refused to allow a dollar, and some of the members of Congress now say the claim has no moral foundation.

But since the grant of $18,000 has been actually made, by the former administration, the question of the allowance of interest is that which creates the most difficulty. And this we should think would be a simple question of law, or of common usage—for in the course of sixty or seventy years' practice some general rule must have been established; or the whole matter must have been subject to the discretion and the favoritism of the accounting officers.

The wonder among the people is that no rule in regard to the allowance of interest on claims against the government should have been established since the revolution.

When both Houses of Congress, after long delay, granted to Massachusetts a part of what she had expended in the war of 1812, interest on the sum was expressly granted. This, however, proved unlucky for this State, for Gen. Jackson refused to sign the bills, and thus the debt still remains unpaid for more than thirty years—a debt of several hundred thousands of dollars. And yet the pockets of Uncle Sam have been so full at times that he was obliged to distribute the surplus revenue among all the States.

It is rather strange that a sum of this amount—four times as great as the principal allowed by Congress—should be subject to the whims of accounting officers. Congress did not mention interest, and why should the executive officers allow it without full inquiry? The matter may possibly be a fair "business transaction," but it does not look well on its face. The sum allowed as interest is so large that it creates much sensation, and it will lead to a revision of the practice of accountants at the seat of government.

Thousands of claims against the United States have a better basis than this; but they are postponed to a more convenient season. The Senate has been long discussing a scheme to appoint Commissioners to examine claims before they are presented to either House. If this bill becomes a law there will be a high Court whose business it will be to examine fully, and decide according to some kind of standing rules, subject to the supervision of Congress.

☞ We recently saw a case containing several varieties of California gold, left at the store of Bigelow and Brothers on Washington street by Mr. Platt, late from San Francisco. There were twenty vials of specimens from as many different mines—also some sixty choice specimens of curious shapes. One piece is worn by Mr. Platt as a breast-pin; he has a broad ring weighing over two ounces made of two leaves of gold in the state in which it was found. This is an admirable collection of specimens for those learned in geologic lore.

☞ Yesterday (Friday) morning was quite pleasant after the rain of Thursday. This will give an opportunity to do some of the planting which has not yet been done. We hear of many who have much planting to do yet.

☞ The peach bloom is very heavy this year; the same is understood to be the case with pear and apple trees, giving indications of a good crop.

☞ The Europa arrived at New York, on Thursday morning, after a short passage of eleven days and two hours. The news will be found in another column.

☞ Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co. have published the fourth volume of their excellent edition of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, with notes by Milman.

☞ On Saturday night, there was a slight frost in some sections, which cut short the tender garden vegetables that had ventured out.

☞ For sale, two or three cows of the common breeds, and two males, half native and half Devonshire—one is two years old, the other is one year. Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

THE MISSING MONEY. Up to last evening no tidings had been received of the pocketbook with $2500 in bank bills, lost by Mr. Hilliard of Provincetown. We learn that only a moderate portion belonged to Mr. H. The rest was the property of persons in Provincetown, engaged in the fishing business, and some of it the hard earnings of the fishermen themselves, which Mr. H. had brought to Boston on their account. We understand that the reward now offered for its recovery is $500. [Advertiser.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 13th inst says, that the number of men who have started in the Cuba expedition is greatly overrated. From personal knowledge it states that their number does not exceed 3000; but that the expedition is chiefly composed of the *elite* of the volunteers who served in the late Mexican war, who posses no little military skill and experience.

The New Haven Journal says: "Notwithstanding the severe frost which was experienced in this vicinity a few nights since, we learn that the peach and other fruit blossoms were not essentially affected, and that the prospect of an abundance of almost every kind of fruit thus far is unusually promising."

William Brackett, Esq., a well known and wealthy butcher, died very suddenly at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, at his residence at Newton Centre. Mr. Brackett was in his usual health on Monday.

We learn from the New Bedford Mercury, that there is unusual activity in ship building at that port, several large vessels being already commenced or contracted for.

A friend, writing from the gold mines, says he has slept for the last six months, on a bed stuffed with broken bottles, with nothing but a cellar door for a blanket.

MEMPHIS, May 22. The steamer Constitution, from St. Louis for New Orleans, caught fire at the wharf here on Monday evening last, and was totally consumed. She had eight or nine hundred tons of freight, mostly grain and tobacco, which were all lost. The fire from the boat communicated to the wharf, which was badly damaged, and to the ferry-boat of Shaw & Co., which was burned. The flames spread so rapidly that all the books and papers of the Constitution were lost, and it is supposed that several persons perished on the occasion, either being burned or drowned. The bar-keeper, and a hand belonging to the boat, were seen by persons on the wharf to be so surrounded by flames as to preclude all hope of rescue, and three or four others are reported missing. The total loss of property cannot fall short of 100,000. Shaw & Co's. loss is $25,000—insured for $5000. The ferry-boat was insured for $2000. The Constitution and cargo were valued at $25,000 and insured $15,000.

CAMBRIDGE FINANCES. The following sums of money have been appropriated to defray the expenses of the city of Cambridge, for the financial year ending on the last day of February, 1851: For instruction of public schools and pay of school committee, $20,000; repairs of school-houses, $1200; care of school-houses, $1500; expenses almshouse, $5500; repairs of roads, $8000; repairs of bridges, $2000; making and repairing sidewalks, $2000; reservoirs and drains, $1000; police and watch, $3600; fire department, $7500; poll tax to engineemen, $200; bell ringing, $150; burial grounds, $300; interest and bank discounts, $4800; fuel for the city, $1500; salaries of city officers, $3750; incidental expenses, $6000;—total amount, $69,000. The assets of the city amount to $6049, and $68,000 of expenditure is to be provided for by taxation, and the Councils have ordered the levy of a tax to that amount.

MORE GOLD AND A SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE. The whale ship Sylph, Captain Francis Gardner, arrived at this port yesterday, last from Otaheite, Society Islands, Feb 6, with $25,000 in gold dust to her owner, Edmund Allen, Esq, Fairhaven, and 6000 to the master. She brings half a million lbs of whale bone and 400 bbls whale oil, shipped by whalers at the Sandwich Islands. The Sylph sailed hence in July, 1847, on a whaling voyage, and sent home 500 bbls sperm oil from the Western Islands. She proceeded to the Pacific, and arrived at Panama at the commencement of the California gold fever, took a freight of passengers from Panama to San Francisco, at the highest rates, and thence proceeded to the Sandwich Islands, where she took on board a full freight for home. [New Bedford Mercury, May 23d.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING. We learn that a likely negro girl, a slave of a passenger on the steamer Gen. Lafayette, drowned herself by jumping overboard, last Wednesday morning.—She was a valuable servant, and her master had been offered $1000 for her. She had been corrected by him for some offence or other, and she was heard to declare that he should never slap her again. When the boat was some distance above Evansville, and while the passengers were at the dinner table, she jumped into the river from the after-guard and was drowned.
[Louisville Courier.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, for week ending May 10. The distinguishing feature of the market has been uniform steadiness and confidence. There has also been a larger proportion than usual of the business for export and on speculation. Long-stapled generally of the better qualities, are in fair demand at full prices. 6580 American taken on speculation, and 2380 American for export. Sales for the week 50,170 bales. Quotations for fair to good fair—Sea Island, 13 1-2 a 15d; Stained, 7 a 7 1-2d; Bowed Georgia, 7 1-8 a 7 3-8d; Mobile, 7 1 4 a 7 1-2d; Alabama and Tennessee, 6 7-8d; New Orleans, 7 3-8 a 7 3-4d.

The barque Emerald, with 670 tons of railroad iron, arrived here on Sunday, and the Richard Young, with 405 tons, on Monday—both to the Salem and Lowell Railroad Company. A third vessel, with iron for the same company, has foundered at sea, as appears from a letter received by Mr. Russell, the Postmaster, yesterday. Capt. Buffum, of brig Wisbech, (the vessel alluded to) writes from Quebec, 18th inst., that his brig was struck by a heavy sea, and sunk in the middle of the Atlantic. There was $5000 insurance on the iron at the Essex office, in Salem. [Salem Register, 23d.

DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT. A cold strong wind blew nearly all day on Friday and Friday night at Rochester, N. Y, which, we regret to learn, has greatly injured the prospect of a good harvest of early fruit. In the town of Irondequoit we hear that the apricot and peach blossoms are nearly all destroyed. It is probable they will be found more or less destroyed in other places. At Utica, snow fell, and it was very cold and squally.

It is often easier to obtain favors from the pride than the charities of men. A shrewd preacher, after an eloquent charity sermon, said to his hearers: "I am afraid, from the sympathy displayed in your countenance, that some of you may give to much. I caution you, therefore, that you should be just before you are generous: and wish you to understand, that we desire no one who cannot pay his debts to put anything in the plate." The collection was a rousing one.

WEATHER IN NEW YORK. The Rochester American of Wednesday says—

Full one-fifth of the season for making a crop of corn—the great staple of the United States—has passed, and the seed is not planted, or rotting in the ground. Rochester is far from being the coldest climate in the Northern states, yet we have experienced two days of snow, on the 20th and 21st of May, and there is a fair promise of more to come.

CONNECTICUT U. S. SENATOR. At the Whig Legislative caucus on Tuesday evening, Hon. Roger S. Baldwin received the nomination for U. S. Senator. The Democrats and Free Soilers held their caucuses the same night—the former nominated Hon. Isaac Toucey, and the latter, Hon. John M. Niles. The election of Senator has been made the order of the day in the House, for Wednesday next. [Hartford Courant.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21. The Hibernia's news has not affected the cotton market. Heavy sales have been made, and this morning 15,000 bales were taken at 12 3-8 c for good middling. We have dates from Havana to the 16th. The expedition had not landed at that time. The cholera had been very destructive, but was gradually subsiding.

NAVAL. Orders were received at a late hour on Tuesday night, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, for the immediate fitting out of the sloop-of-war Dale. All the hands that could be spared were immediately detailed for this duty. The Dale will carry sixteen 32-pounders.

WASHINGTON, May 23. The Intelligencer says the U. S. frigate Congress is at anchor off the Naval Hospital at Norfolk. Her commander and nearly all the crew are on board, and she will sail in a few days. The Brig Porpoise is waiting for a crew at Norfolk. The frigate Raritan is undergoing repairs, and will soon be ready for sea.

In the Worcester Police Court, on Wednesday, George C. Taft, having waived an examination on the charge of exploding bomb shells, he was ordered to give bail in the sum of $2000 for his appearance at higher Court. He obtained the bail and was discharged.

NAVAL. U. S. ship Ohio went into dry dock at Charlestown, yesterday, for repairs. On the arrival of the sloop-of-war Albany, she will be overhauled, before taking her trip to California.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Mail steamer Europa, from Liverpool, May 11, arrived at Halifax about six o'clock on Monday evening.

The Foreign News Despatch was transmitted from Halifax to Portland by telegraph, from Portland to Newburyport by the regular railroad train, and from thence by Bain's telegraph to the daily papers.

There is no further rise in Cotton prices, but it is announced that Cotton is firm.

The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on Friday evening, May 10, making the passage in about 13 days. An accident occurred to her condensing pumps, and her floats proved to be too frail. She was delayed by these accidents, it is said, about forty hours. She will not sail as advertised on the 15th inst., nor is it likely that she will leave before the 29th. The date, however, is not fixed yet. She is said to have attained a high rate of speed before her machinery and floats gave out.

Cotton—Firm at last quotations. Sales of the week 50,170 bales, of which 16,000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

Corn Market—Corn 1s. to 1. 6d. in advance. Wheat 4d. to 6d. advance per 70 lbs. Flour advanced 1s. Indian Corn Meal advanced to from 14 to 15d.

Coffee—Little doing, prices tending down.—Freights steady. Ships rather scarce. Passenger trade decreasing.

Money Market without much fluctuation in price. Consols closed yesterday at 96 for money, and 96 1-8 for account. Money is easy at previous rates of discount. American securities steady, but we have no quotations. Intelligence from manufacturing districts cheering. Political news interesting, but unimportant.

The steam ship Hermann, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 8th. The steam ship America had not arrived when the Europa left.

ENGLAND.

The chief events of the week have been concentrated in steam navigation. The Atlantic was looked for with great anxiety and very friendly feelings. The Irish Transatlantic Company have already laid on an experimental vessel, the Viceroy, of Glasgow. She is 800 tons burthen, and is advertised to sail from Glasgow on the 1st June. If she succeeds as well as anticipated, in the run to Halifax, a line of first class steamers will be placed on the station.

The Government have begun at last to make some improvement in the management of the West India mail, with a view of competing with the United States for the passenger traffic to the tropics. The government contract with the West India Mail Company has been renewed for ten years. The Company are to provide new and swifter steamers than those hitherto engaged, and the circuitous route hitherto traversed, at the loss of so much time, and, as regards the Company itself, with the loss of so many vessels, is to be given up in favor of a more direct route.

Five new vessels are to be ready within a year. They are to maintain a speed of 12 to 14 knots an hour. The tonnage is to be 2000 to 2300 tons, the horse power 800. This arrangement will give the Company a fleet of 20 to 22 steam ships, many of them of great capacity.—The new and swifter steamers now being laid down will run semi-monthly from Southampton to St. Thomas. The voyage will be direct—the time twelve days. At this point three branch steamers will be in waiting to receive the mails, and to convey them to Havana and the Gulf of Mexico; a second to Hayti, Jamaica, San Jago de Cuba, Honduras and Nicaragua; a third to the Windward and Lower Islands, terminating at Demarara. After transferring the mails for these places, the Atlantic steamer will start direct for Chagres or the Isthmus of Panama, there to disembark the Pacific mails, for transmission to the west coast of America.

In Parliament, an attempt to take off the duty on newspaper advertisements failed. Mr. Labouchere again introduced his merchant service marine bill. Beyond this, the business was meagre.

One of the wealthiest Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturers, Mr. Threlfal, had been arrested on a charge of forging bills to the extent of £40,000. £12,000 had been discounted, when he was taken, but the money was recovered. It was thought that he would have left in the Europa.

Lord John Russell is still too unwell to introduce the Lord Lieutenancy abolition bill.

The crops are looking extremely promising. The new expedition in search of Sir John Franklin sailed the 8th.

IRELAND.

Busy, trying to ameliorate the condition of the tenant farmer. A tenant conference to be held in Dublin immediately.

FRANCE.

The anniversary of the Republic was celebrated with great pomp. All was quiet, not a single arrest occurred. On Sunday Napoleon's death was celebrated. On Monday, the Napoleon and Voir du Peuple Journals ceased to exist. This will promote much good.

The Council of Commerce and Agriculture passed on Monday after a very animated debate, a resolution which recommends that Political Economy should be taught in the French schools—but not from a Free Trade point of view, but with a view to the legislation which protects French industry.

The new election law passed by a large majority, although Mountain Generals Lamoriciere and Caviagnac voted against the Government.—The return is too large to report now. Three unlicensed venders of papers were fined twenty-five francs.

Account from Guadaloupe to the 10th ult. represent the Colony to be in rather an alarming position. The trial of the persons accused of being concerned in the affair of Marie Gollande, in which several individuals were assassinated, has caused great irritation between the white and black populations of Basseterre, and the former threatened to massacre the latter. A bill to enact capital punishment for political offences it is said, will shortly be introduced.

Several incendiary fires have taken place near Rambouillet within the last few days. The farm houses and offices attached to the Chateau de la Corard, and valued at about 26000 francs, were totally consumed. The Socialist journal, La Feuille du Village, was seized, by order of the Attorney General, on Thursday.

The Risor Germento, of Turin, of the 16th inst announces that the Archbishop Franciosi had been arrested at his palace, with all the consideration due to his rank, and lodged in the citadel.

TURKEY.

The Wanderer, of Vienna, says that the Porte has communicated to the Austrian Internuncio, that it has definitely fixed the term for the confinement of the Hungarian exiles at 9 months from the 1st of July last, and that at the expiration of that period they will be at full liberty to go wherever they may choose.

ITALY.

His Holiness has determined to confiscate the property of the Deputies of the Roman Constituent Assembly, to the amount of 11,000,000 francs. The popularity of the Pope is materially on the decline.

THE WENTWORTHS COMMITTED. Justice Hayes yesterday decided, in the case of Henry T. and Asa Wentworth, examined at South Berwick for being concerned in the murder of Jonas L. Parker, at Manchester, N. H., in March, 1845, that the defendants should be given up to the New Hampshire authorities, with the consent of the Governor of Maine—of which there is little doubt. Their re-examination, jointly with Horace Wentworth, Clark and Brown, will probably take place at Manchester next week. [Transcript.

FOUND DEAD. The body of a man by the name of Johnson, from Weare, N. H., was found in the canal in Manchester, N. H., yesterday forenoon. He has been missing since a week ago last Thursday. [Herald.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORWICH ROAD. A distressing accident happened on the Norwich railroad at about four o'clock on Sunday morning, to the train from New York for Boston, about three miles above Worcester. One of the wheels of the second class passenger car, the rear car of the train, broke and threw the car off the track. The coupling held on for some thirty rods, during which the car maintained its upright position, when it was wrenched off and the car canted over the embankment, partially into a body of water at that point of the road. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the sufferers by the accident taken out. Of those in the car, twenty-five in all, it was thought two were mortally injured, and all the rest were more or less shockingly bruised and mangled, including the brakeman. Some of them were badly burnt by the stove, which was thrown violently upon the unfortunate inmates of the car, thus increasing the horrors of their situation. The injured persons had the best medical attendance shown them at Worcester, and in the afternoon, with the exception of two, who could not be moved, were taken to Boston.

The Advertiser says:

One of the persons injured was Mr. Silas Clapp of Spencer. He escaped with a slight injury in his stomach, and had just received his discharge from the U. S. ship Jamestown, and was going home. His father had not heard of him for a year and a half, and had supposed him dead.

The case of James Blue, another sufferer, is somewhat singular, and is stated as follows:—He had been on his way for California, but while at sea, lightning struck the vessel in which he was a passenger; she was condemned in the next port she entered, and the American Consul sent Blue home by the ship New World, which arrived in New York on Saturday. He immediately took the cars for Boston, and this accident on the road ends his unlucky voyage.

TWENTY FIVE HUNDRED PER DAY. During the week ending last night there was a sudden and enormous increase in the arrivals of emigrants, almost, perhaps entirely, without precedent. The sum total of passengers by sea, arrived at this port from the 13th to the 19th inst., both inclusive is Seventeen Thousand Eight Hundred and One, averaging 2,543 per day, or at the rate of 527,000 per year.
[Tribune.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP, May 23d. We learn telegraphically from the South that General Quitman has resigned and gone to Cuba.

Mr. Burke is to leave the Union on the 31st, and become legal agent of the Telegraphic Company.

It is expected that the Union newspaper will take ultra Southern ground on the Slavery question, superseding the necessity for a new Southern paper.

DEATH OF DR. BENJ. W. DWIGHT. We regret to announce the sudden sickness and death of Dr. Benj. W. Dwight, Treasurer of Hamilton College. He died at Clinton on Saturday, at the advanced age of 70. He was the eldest son of the late President Dwight, of Yale College, and had been Treasurer of Hamilton College for nearly twenty years. [Utica Gazette, May 21.

Great damage was done to the glass and fruit on the 20th inst, at Princeton, N. J. At noon hail stones fell the size of hen's eggs. The average weight was two to the ounce, and the damage to property has been immense. Not a house in the city escaped with less than six window light being broken, and some ranged as high as 60.

RAILROAD IRON ARRIVED. Two cargoes, containing about nine hundred tons of railroad iron, have arrived in port, from Newport, Wales, for the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company. Messrs. Wood, Black & Co., will proceed to lay down the rails from Paris to Bethel, without delay. [Portland Umpire.

The city government of Portland, Me., have passed an order authorizing the Mayor to petition the legislature for another loan of the city credit for $500,000 for the Androscoggin and St. Lawrence Railroad. The receipts of this road for the month of April amounted to $11,676 94.

GREAT FISHING. Upwards of 3000 shad were caught at South Hadley Falls on Monday. One haul brought to land between 900 and 1000. The shad have not been so abundant in our waters for many years past.
[Springfield Republican.

NEWBURYPORT RAILROAD. We learn from the Herald that this road was opened to Georgetown on Wednesday, trains will commence running regularly, for the public accommodation.

Stages will be immediately put on at Georgetown to run to Groveland, Bradford and Lawrence.

The Rain Gauge, of the Boston Manufacturing Company, at Waltham, shows 22 inches of rain to have fallen since Jan 1st. An average fall for a year is about 40 inches. In the same months, for several years past, the fall of rain has not been less than nine, nor more than 16 inches. [Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 16. Fifty Californians arrived to-day, via New Orleans, with $25,000 in gold dust. One of them was robbed at Orleans of $8,000, and another, the night before the arrival here, was robbed of $500, and another of $65.

Mr. O. A. Knight, for six or seven years Paymaster of the Western Railroad Corporation, has resigned his office, to accept an offer, from the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, of the situation of Master of Transportation of that road.

Mr. Alexander Rutherford of Sheldon, Vt., has received, at the age of twenty, from the International Art Union, a sum sufficient to support him one year in Italy,—a prize given to him as "the most meritorious" competitor.

RANDOLPH. The population of the town of Randolph, according to the census recently completed, is 4625. In 1840 it was 3233.

The steamship America, from New York on Wednesday, took 117 passengers for Liverpool, and 8 for Halifax; total, 120. She has also $67,540 in specie.

The Gloucester News says the reports in relation to the small pox at that place are greatly exaggerated. There are now but two cases of the disease on the Cape.

Miss Bremer has been visiting the Right Rev Bishop of Georgia, (Elliot,) and will join Miss Anne C. Lynch, early in June, at Washington, and make a tour with her to the Lakes, the Falls, &c, &c.

CITY LOAN. We understand the loan of $30,000 authorized by the city government has been taken by the Bedford Commercial Bank at 3 3-4 per cent. per annum. [New Bedford Mercury.

On Tuesday night a barn on the Chelmsford road, near Lowell, was burned to the ground. The barn belonged to Mrs. Thompson.

APPOINTMENTS. Washington, May 23d. Phillip N. Searle, Secretary of Brazil Mission; William Adams, Consul at St Jago.

THE CUBAN INVADERS. A rumor is prevalant that General Quitman has effected a landing in Cuba; also that 5000 men had arrived.

The Buffalo papers announce the arrival there of ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont, with 23 female teachers, on their way to the West.

CUBA EXPEDITION. The National Intelligencer of Monday, has the following semi-official notice:—

Within the last few days information has been received by the government rendering it most probable that a military organization had been set on foot within the United States, formidable both in numbers and from the character of those engaged in it, for the purpose of attacking the Island of Cuba and revolutionizing the government.

We are informed that the President of the United States, immediately upon the receipt of the information, directed orders to be issued for the vessels of the home squadron, as also for the steamer Saranac and frigate Congress, to proceed forthwith to the Island of Cuba, with a view to ascertaining whether any military force, organized in the United States, was proceeding from thence to Cuba, for the purpose of invading that island and revolutionizing the government; with express instructions, in the event of such being the case, to prevent the landing of any such force or the carrying out of any such expedition or enterprise; and with further instructions, in the event of a landing having been effected, to prevent the landing of any reinforcements, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag, intended for such expedition or enterprise. In obedience to these orders, we understand that the steamer "Saranac" proceeded to sea on Saturday last, and will probably reach Cuba by Thursday next, where, it is expected, she will meet the "Germantown," and "Albany," and the "Vixen."

It is confidently expected that the whole naval force will reach the Island of Cuba before any considerable number of those engaged in the enterprise can possibly have effected a landing, and thus prevent a violation of our obligations of amity and peace with Spain.

PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY. Directors for the ensuing year—Orray Taft, Alexander Duncan, John Barstow, Moses B. Ives, William Foster, James Y. Smith, G. W. Hallett, Joseph Carpenter, Shubael Hutchins, all of Providence, Harvey Chace, Valley Falls, C. L. Spencer, Pawtucket, Aaron Rathbun, Woonsocket, Paul Whitin, Whitinsville, John W. Lincoln, Worcester.

The committee voted unanimously to authorize the Directors to apply to the Legislature of Rhode Island, and to that of Massachusetts, if they deemed it necessary, for authority to issue bonds, to an amount not exceeding half a million of dollars, at an interest not exceeding 7 per cent, to enable them to meet the payment of the bonds, which fall due in August next. A vote was passed ordering the construction account to be closed when it shall have reached two millions of dollars.

A committee of five was appointed, to investigate the affairs of the corporation, and ascertain the causes of the increased cost of the road, amounting to two millions of dollars, instead of one million, the amount of the original estimate. The Board was organized and the following officers chosen:—President, Orray Taft; Vice President, Alex. Duncan; Secretary, John R. Balch; Treasurer, Isaac Brown; Superintendent of road, I. H. Southwick. The salary of the President is to be fixed by the Directors.

A BOLD ROBBERY. The dwelling house of Mr. William H. Barnes, Warren street, Roxbury, about a fourth of a mile this side of Grove Hall, was entered on Thursday night last, and robbed of upwards of $400 worth of silver plate. The robbers forced a door in one of the out-houses, and finding some tools they cut the fastening from an inner door, when the whole house was free for their operations. They first visited the china closets and collected the silverware, and then passed up stairs, went into the chamber where Mr. Barnes and his wife were asleep, with a lamp burning, took a gold watch from the table and some other articles, and Mr. Barnes's pantaloons, and in passing out, the suspender buckle or button, of the pantaloons struck the bedstead, which awoke, Mr. B., who instantly sprang up, and discoved that his pantaloons were gone. He seized the lamp suddenly, which put it out, and while he was relighting it the robbers passed down stairs, and went off with their plunder. [Transcript.

LAST OF THE SLAVES IN NEW-ENGLAND. The New Hampshire papers record the death, at Hanover, of Mrs. Jane Wentworth, a colored woman, at the age of three score and ten. Graduates at Dartmouth will recollect her as Aunt Jenny, the wash woman, and nurse in sickness. Her parents were slaves, kidnapped when very young, and came by inheritance in possession of the family of Mrs. House of Hanover. They were subsequently sold to a gentleman in Salem, N. H., where they remained until they were emancipated by the laws of the state. Jenny was born in Hanover, in 1777, was sold with her parents, and upon becoming free, she married Charles Wentworth, a slave of Governor Wentworth. They then removed to Hanover, where they lived till their death. Jenny outlived her husband several years, and was one of the last of the African race, who, in our early history, were held in bondage in New-England. [Lowell Courier.

FIRES. On Monday night, about ten o'clock, the brick building occupied as the spinning establishment of Messrs. Sewall, Day & Co.'s cordage factory, on Parker street, Roxbury, was discovered to be on fire in the upper story. The building, with its contents of stock and machinery, was destroyed. The ropewalk adjoining escaped injury. There was no insurance on the building, but the machinery and stock were insured for $10,000, but will not cover the entire loss.

At Cambridgeport, on Monday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a dwelling-house, situated near Davenport & Bridge's car factory, belonging to Andrew Harlow, was nearly destroyed by an incendiary fire, for the second time within a few weeks.

FATAL AFFRAY AT PITTSBURGH. A Frenchman, named Lewis Jaubert, head cook at the Exchange Restaurant, was shot on the 20th inst. by a colored man named Geo. Gaines, who was lately employed in the same establishment, but had been discharged for a previous quarrel with Jaubert. The latter dared the colored man to fight where they met, but Gaines refused, and was going away, when the Frenchman pursued him, seized him, and struck him two or three blows. Gaines wrested himself from the hold of Jaubert and shot him with a pistol. Jaubert then pursued Gaines half a square with a pistol and shot at him, but missed him. Jaubert, overcome by loss of blood, fell down and immediately expired.

THE LATE FRESHET AT ASHBURNHAM. Col. Ivers Phillips has published a card in the Fitchburg Sentinel, in which he estimates his loss by the late freshet at Ashburnham, at $20,000. The Sentinel says this estimate will be regarded by every man of good judgment as very low. The loss of the Naumkeag Manufacturing Company is estimated by the Directors at $2500. Col. Phillips lost more than any individual or corporation.

SMALL POX. *Savannah, May* 15.—Private letters received in this city, state that the small pox broke out on board the United States frigate Cumberland, now lying at Naples. The Purser, named Byran, was attacked by it, but he is now recovering.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr James C. Macomber to Miss Deborah A. Keith, both of New Bedford.

Mr Albert H. Beal to Miss Julia A. Nichols, both of Charlestown.

May 22, by Rev A. A. Miner, John C. J. Brown of Boston, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Aaron Coffin, Esq., of Waltham.

May 20, by Rev Phineas Stow, Mr David H. Sleeper of Boston, to Miss Sarah H. Glouiman of West Cambridge.

May 15, 15, John Wells. Esq., of Chicopee, to Miss Sophia, daughter of the late Edmund Dwight, Esq.

May 18, Mr Samuel A. Higbee to Miss Emily C. Wells, both of Boston.

May 21, by Rev Phineas Stow, Mr James Seavey to Miss Dorothy F. Higgins; also, Rev Daniel Foster of Chester, Mass., to Deborah T., daughter of Joseph P. Swift of Cambridgeport.

In Charlestown, May 19, Mr John H. Studley to Miss Cordelia H. Mellen, both of C.

In Malden, Mr David S Faulkner to Miss Sarah P. Senter.

In Marlboro', May 9, Mr Jonathan F. Horn to Miss Louisa D. Howe, both of Boston.

In Oxford, May 21 Mr James M. F. Hunsbee of Worcester, to Miss Clara B., daughter of Mr Jeremiah Brown of O.

In Melrose, May 9, Mr Sam'l Bessam to Miss Martha A. Butterfield, both of Stoneham.

In Rowley, May 7, Rev E. H. Greely of Haverhill, to Miss Jane J. Richards of R.

In Hallowell, Me, May 21, Mr James M. W. Yerrington of Boston, to Miss Susan E. Maybew of H.

DEATHS.

In this city, May 15, Mr Daniel Bird, 35.

May 19, Mrs Maria E. Cooley, 17 yrs 6 mos.

May 20, Mrs Abby B., wife of Nathaniel Mc cher, formerly of Portsmouth, and daughter of the late Aaron Breed of Lynn, 52.

In South Boston, May 21, at his residence, Elcaz Trescott, Esq., 72.

In Roxbury, May 19, Winslow Lewis, Esq., a veteran ship-master, 80.

At Jamaica Plain, Mrs Martha, widow of the late Hon. Samuel Hinckley of Northampton; Mrs Abby Ann, wife of William P. Abbott, 33.

In South Scituate, Mrs Sarah, widow of the late Samuel Jacobs, 94.

In Henniker, N. H., March 7, Mrs Martha Bickford, 90 yrs 10 mos.

In Milton, May 19, George W., only child of George Vose, 4 yrs 8 mos.

In Cambridgeport, May 20, Adora Octavia, 3 yrs 7 mos 12 days, daughter of Nath'l and Lydia H. Cotton; also, Mr Samuel Poole, 63.

In Newton, May 21, Mr William Brackett, 67.

In Scituate, May 18, Capt. N. E. Jenkins, of this city, 59.

In Westborough, May 18, Col Moses Grout, 78.

In Lancaster, May 18, at the residence of her father, Margaret E. R., wife of Percival W. Bartlett, of this city, and youngest daughter of Benj Holt, Esq. 27.

At Kendal's Mills, Me., May 9, Jane S., wife of Eben Cheney, Jr., formerly of Roxbury, Mass., 30.

In Lyndeborough, N. H., May 17, Almira Davenport, daughter of Mr Moses and Ann Chenery, 11 yrs 7 mos.

In Killingly, Conn., the 22d instant, by Rev Mr Whitmore, Mr Charles B. Damond, of Grafton, Mass., to Miss Caroline S. Fisher of K.

In Antwerp, Jefferson co, N. Y., May 2, Capt William Bentley, a native of Rhode Island, and a soldier of the revolution, 85.

In Sacramento, City, California, March 4, George H., son of Dr G. W. Boyden of Beverly, Mass., 20.

In Norton, Medina county, Ohio, April 22, in his 90th year, Alexander Griswold, late of Summit county. Mr. Griswold was born at Goshen, Conn, in 17 0, a d entered the Army of the Revolution in 1778, composing part of the force by which Washington undertook to protect New York, was taken prisoner at the defeat on Long Island in August, 1776, and was placed on board the prison ship "Jersey," a place which has become as famous for the cruelty and inhumanity to its unfortunate inmates as the "Black Hole of Calcutta. The British had at that time about 5000 prisoners, of whom 1900 died, and the remainder when exchanged, were enfeebled so as to be of little service to the army. Young Griswold was confined three months, and he supposed to be the last of the survivors. He removed to Ohio in 1814, was a man of eccentricity, and of great bodily health and vigor.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, for the week ending on May 18th, 69.

Males, 37. Females, 32. Children under 5 years of age, 31.

Causes—Asthma 1; disease of bowels 1; inflammation of do 2; consumption 12; convulsions 2; cramp 1; croup 1; debility 1; diarrhœa 3; dropsy 3; do of brain 4; erysipelas 1; typhus fever 4; scarlet do 2; lung do 5; inflammation do 1; whooping cough 2; inf ntile diseases 4; inflammation of lungs 3; disease of liver 1; marasmus 3; old age 1; palsy 1; poison 1; pleurisy 1; small pox 5; syphilis 1; unknown 2.

The above includes 12 deaths at the City Institutions. Americans, 31; foreigners and children of foreigners, 38.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing May 26.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	4 29	7 24	rises.	14 55
MONDAY.	4 28	7 25	9 4	14 57
TUESDAY.	4 28	7 26	9 55	14 58
WEDNESDAY	4 27	7 27	10 40	15 0
THURSDAY.	4 26	7 27	11 29	15 1
FRIDAY.	4 26	7 28	11 58	15 2
SATURDAY.	4 25	7 29	(morn.	15 3

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

ASHES—The market remains without change; small sales of Pots at 5¼a6c, and Pearls, at 5¼a6c per lb, cash.

COAL—Seven cargoes for smith's use have arrived from Sunderland; three of which have been sold at $6 per chaldron, 6 more, but little has been received from the Provinces, and what has arrived was previously sold; sale of 100 tons Cannel, at $10 per chaldron, 4 per cent off for cash;—Anthracite is selling by retail, at $6 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—The market is less firm, the foreign advices being unfavorable; the sales comprise 800 bags Gonaives, prime quality, at 8½8¾c; 200 do St. Domingo, 7¾c; 900 do Porto Rico, for export, 10c; 100 do Bahia, 9c; 50 do Java 11c per lb, 6 mos.

FISH—Codfish are scarce and in demand; Old Bank Fish bring $3; new Georges, 3,12, loose; very few small in the market; sales of 2,500 boned, and 2,500 packed; sales of 1200 qtls Hake at $1 per qtl, loose; Mackerel are rather firmer; sales of No 1 at 11,23a11,50; No 2 $9; No 3, which are very scarce, 6,25 per bl, cash; sales of English No 2 at 10,25 per bl, cash; some new have come into market, and 700 bls No 3, the first this season, sold at supposed 6,18¾ per bl, cash.

FRUIT—There is but little dry fruit in the market; two cargoes of Sicily Fruit, comprising 3675 boxes Oranges, and 2881 do Lemons, which arrived the past week, had been mostly sold previous to arrival; sales of 600 drums Figs at 9 c; 275 bags Smyrna Walnuts at 5½c, and some prime English at 8c per lb, 6 mos

HAY—The market remains without material variation; sales of Eastern pressed at 11a11,50 per ton, cash.

HIDES—The market continues very firm, prices tending upwards, and for few in first hands; sales of 5700 Buenos Ayres, of a late import, average 21 lbs, at 13c; 3 0 do, to go to New York, 13c, deliverable there; 2400 do, received via Rio Janeiro, at 1 c, discount off for cash; 18,00 Californias, to go to New York, being all of that description in the market, at 10c; 10 0 Western dry at 10½c per lb, 6 mos.

HOPS—Sales of 50 bales for export on private terms, leaving only about 60 bales of last year's crop in the market.

LEATHER—There is a good demand for New York Sole, and it is selling about as fast as received at 18a18½c for light and middle weights, and 18a18c per lb for over 25 lbs.

LIME—The arrivals have been considerable; Thomaston is selling at 65a75c per cask, cash.

METALS—Sales of English and American yellow sheathing Met

CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, May 20.

IN SENATE. Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Conference, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Census bill, made a report which was concurred in.

The bill to establish a Branch Mint at New York was made the special order for Friday.

Mr. Yulee submitted a resolution calling upon the President for information relative to the Cuba expedition, and the despatch of vessels of war of the United States to the coast of that Island. He said he was much surprised to see it announced in the papers that the President had received information upon the subject, and had, without the authority of Congress, despatched national vessels to the supposed seat of war. The resolution lies over one day.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of California, the erection of Territorial Governments, and establishment of the Boundary of Texas. Mr. Clemens of Alabama, having the floor, addressed the Senate in reply to an attack upon Mr. Foote.

Mr. Foote replied in defence of his course, and argued that his action was calculated to aid in carrying out the non-action policy of the President. If this Compromise Bill was defeated by Southern votes, California would come in inevitably as an independent measure, and no Territorial Government would be established. He denied that he had proposed a scheme of Compromise, after having declared that no such proposition could come from the South. The great compromise speech of the Session was made by a Northern man, (Mr. Webster.) Mr. Foote also repeated his former opinion, that if an attempt was made to force upon the South the admission of California, as a separate and substantive measure, the South ought to resist by every arm in her power, because such a course would bring into the Senate two additional votes against the South in the settlement of all other questions now pending between the two sections. In alluding to the Nashville Convention, which, he said he had been engaged in an effort to postpone to a later period, he observed that he was authorised by leading movers in favor of that Convention to say, that they would never give their sanction to the meeting of the Convention for the purpose of making amendments to the Constitution. They demanded the Constitution as it is, fulfilled in its letter and spirit.

Mr. Clemens rejoined with warmth and vehemence, and

After remarks by Mr. Foote and Mr. Butler, in relation to the doctrine of the right of the people to form their own plans of government, the Senate went into Executive Session and soon afterwards adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Inge of Alabama asked leave to offer a resolution, to the effect, that the President be requested to communicate to the House, all the information in his possession rendering it probable that an expedition is on foot to attack the Island of Cuba, and what action has been taken in his official character to prevent the raising of the American volunteers.

The Speaker said that the motion could not be made now.

Mr. Inge gave notice that he would again ask to offer it.

The report on the charges of Mr. Brown of Mississippi, against Mr. Horner, the doorkeeper, made from the Select Committee last Friday, was taken up and read, in effect, exonerating Mr. Horner from the charges.

The House refused to print the report, and postponed its further consideration until Monday next.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia, asked leave to offer a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on Monday, the 15th day of July.

Objection was made throughout the house. The yeas and nays were taken on his motion to suspend the rules, and decided in the negative, it a vote of 65 to 114.

Mr. Inge again attempted to introduce his resolution in relation to the Cuban invasion. The House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Toombs of Georgia moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Galphin reports were made the order of the day for the fourth Tuesday in June, and ordered to be printed. He then addressed the House, maintaining that the claim was just, and that the interest was legally allowed. Mr. Toombs intended to ask the judgment of the House and the country, as to the conduct of Secretary Crawford.

Mr. Conrad of Louisiana said that the committee were not required, nor did they think themselves justified in pronouncing an opinion as to the efficacy or the propriety of the Secretary of War's conduct.

Mr. Conger of New York was unwilling that an impression should be made in the House, and before the country, that Mr. Brooks stood alone in the opinions which he had avowed averse to the Galphin claim. He (Mr. Conger) would stand with him; and he was unwilling that Mr. Toombs should argue the question on the ground that Mr. Brooks stood alone in the opinion expressed by him. So far from desiring to cast blame or censure on Mr. Secretary Crawford, he went to the fullest extent of censuring the action of Messrs. Walker and Meredith, and the present Attorney General.

Mr. Brooks of New York said that there were two questions involved in the matter; First, whether the Secretary of War can act as Claim Agent while holding a Cabinet station; second, whether the accounting officer can pay interest a four times the amount of the principal while Congress is in session. In vain do people elect Representatives, if accounting officers are to be overruled by the Attorney General, and distribute money without appropriation by Congress. We are the custodiers of the public money, and when we mean to pay interest we do so by law.

Mr. Butler of Pennsylvania said that his understanding was, that when questions arise as to the meaning of law, the construction of it by the Attorney General was as binding as an act of Congress.

Mr. Brooks replied that no interpretation of the Attorney General was as binding as an act of Congress. There is no power to appropriate money but by the people's Representatives. The principle that he can overrule accounting officers is monstrous.

Mr. Kaufman of Texas said this was a very interesting family quarrel, and he did not wish to interfere with it. If the interest on the claim had been paid improperly we ought to get it back, and he gave notice of a resolution he intended to offer, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill authorizing and requiring the proper District Attorney of the United States to institute suits against the representatives of Galphin, Secretary Crawford and others, for the interest paid to them. He wanted something practical and beneficial.

Mr. Richardson of Illinois knew of no way to recover the money after it was paid but under misapprehension of the law.

Mr. Kaufman said that, whatever be the result of a suit, it would at least silence clamor.

Mr. Preston King moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to.

The House then adopted the Report of the Committee of Conference on the Census bill, and adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 21.

IN SENATE. There was an interesting debate on the Cuba question, after the presentation of a memorial. Mr. Yulee, in the Senate, moved to take up his resolution submitted yesterday in relation to the invasion of Cuba. Mr. Hale hoped it would not be taken up, as it must lead to debate, and the time had now arrived for taking up a special order.

Mr. Webster hoped it would be taken up. It was an important subject, and ought to be disposed of.

The question being taken, it was agreed to consider the resolution.

Mr. Walker moved to amend, by adding a proposition, asking of the President what authority has despatched vessels of the United States to intercept or suppress the supposed revolution. Mr. Yulee accepted the amendment, and addressed the Senate in support of his resolution.—From information which he had received, he was inclined to believe that the expedition referred to was not a military expedition, such as was contemplated by our neutrality obligations.

Mr. Webster (we now quote the despatch to the Times) vindicated the course of the President. He said, if an American vessel was found on the coast of Cuba in the execution of the purpose of the expedition, it was as much under our jurisdiction as if laying at one of our harbors; for it was a generally admitted fact, that the jurisdiction of the United States on board of American vessels extended wherever our flag floats. He believed that the President designed to execute the law honestly, fairly and firmly.

Mr. Clay looked upon the movement as altogether premature, and did not design to enter into its discussion. He hoped that the Senate would not have their attention turned from the admission of California by any expedition fitted out in the South against Cuba. He moved that the resolution be laid upon the table for the purpose of taking up the special order, which was agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the "omnibus bill," and Mr. Soule addressed the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE, the California message was discussed in Committee. Mr. King of Massachusetts, advocated the admission of California, and wanted Congress to adopt the proviso; this done, we should hear no more about the annexation of Cuba and the insatiable thirst for extension would be quenched forever.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.

IN THE SENATE, the consideration of the California bill was resumed.

Mr. Upham of Vermont replied to Mr. Soule's comparison of the Mexican peonage with the labor laws of Vermont. Mr. Soule rejoined in an eloquent manner, and said he intended no disrespect to Vermont.

Mr. Pratt of Maryland moved an amendment to the effect that the territorial legislatures should pass no laws introducing or excluding slavery, and that they should guarantee the protection of property of every description. Mr. Jefferson Davis accepted this amendment as a substitute for his proposition.

Mr. Downs of Louisiana spoke at length, sustaining the compromise with or without the amendment. He warned the South that they must take this or take nothing.

Mr. Mason of Virginia obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Soule of Louisiana, who gave way to a motion to go into Executive session.

IN THE HOUSE. After a debate upon the reconsideration of the reference of the joint resolution for conveying the mail by ocean steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the subject of admitting the Delegates from New Mexico to seats in the House

Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania spoke at length against the proposition, as uncalled for and unprecedented in regard to Texas.

The Committee then rose, and the question was postponed to the first Tuesday in July.

THURSDAY, May 23.

IN SENATE, after an hour's discussion upon the bill for the amendment of the patent law, the whole subject was recommitted to the committee on patents.

Mr. Soule of Louisiana, spoke at length against the compromise bill, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. Clay and Foote. He commended the boldness of Wilmot's proviso, and felt sorry that the committee had not met the question with equal boldness and decision.

Mr. Clay and others briefly rejoined

Mr. Badger of North Carolina, gave notice, that to-morrow he should move a resolution that Congress take a recess for a week. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Burt, from the committee on Military affairs, reported a bill to increase the rank and file of the army, which occasioned some debate, and before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION. Private letters from New Orleans were received here to-day, from a source every way entitled to confidence. They state that there is no doubt but that Gen. Quitman will join the Cuban enterprise, and that Gen. Lopez proceeded first merely for the sake of appearances, so as to give some coloring to the statement that the expedition has been started by Cubans. The rendezvous was believed to be somewhere on the coast of Yucatan, and the 12th instant had been decided upon as the day on which the landing of the forces was to have taken place. [Washington correspondent, Philadelphia Enquirer, 22d.

FROM CUBA. Advices from Havana to the 12th inst. have been received at Philadelphia by the barque Lynn. The report was still prevalent that the Conde Mirasol, the new Captain-General of the island of Cuba, was empowered to make certain concessions to the Cubans. He arrived at Havana on the 10th, with his suite, and about 800 soldiers, in a large war-steamer.

The rumors of an invasion on the island continued, but no report of the landing or even the approach of any expedition had yet reached Havana.

Letters from Rome state that the enthusiasm of the whole army in favor of Pius IX is unbounded. His first visit in Rome was to the two French hospitals, and the patients could hardly be prevented from leaving their beds to throw themselves before him. The following day all the officers were presented by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and though it was optional to them to go, not one was absent.

THE CROPS. A short trip through a portion of the Genesee Valley, gives assurance to the statements heretofore made, that the growing crops are in extremely excellent condition, and give promise of an unusually bountiful harvest. The farmers express the highest satisfaction with the present state of the crops.

[Rochester Democrat.

PEARSON'S CASE. Messrs. Butler and Abbott, counsel for Pearson, who is to be executed in July, on Monday made a motion in the Supreme Court, now in session here, for a writ of error to have proceedings stayed in the case. Judge Fletcher very peremptorily declined to grant it. [Lowell Courier.

GALVESTON, May 10. There has been a continual succession of heavy rains and storms within the past few day, and all the rivers in this part of the country threaten to overflow their banks.

POLICE COURT—THURSDAY.—*A family Disciplinarian.* John Murphy, an old man of seventy-three was set to answer to a charge of making an assault on his wife and beating her. The assault was proved fast enough; but it was a simple one, that is, it was not aggravated, and Murphy was only fined $1 and costs, but had to go to jail on that.

Shop breaking and Larceny. John Driscoll, a minor, brought in by officer Cooke, was examined on a charge of breaking and entering the shop of Ziba Stearns, and stealing about $20 in silver and copper. The door was locked on the inside, and the rogue, whoever he was, first removed a pane of glass from the door-light, then passed his hand in and unlocked the door.—Driscoll has already been in the House of Correction twice at least. The officer caught him in Sea street this time, and found a part of the missing change upon him. Committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

A Royal Spanish Offence. Richard Kelley was fined $2 and costs for smoking a cigar in Essex street.

A Piping Do. John Mooney was brought up to answer to having a lighted cigar in Essex street; but it appearing that it was a pipe with which he was regaling himself in the teeth of the statute, the complaint had to be amended accordingly. Fined $2 and costs.

Still Another. Richard Wallace was called to answer to a complaint for having a lighted cigar in Essex street, also for having a lighted pipe there. Guilty on the second count; $2 and costs. [Mail.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT. The splendid and capacious store of Messrs. W. B. Little & Co., at the corner of Hanover and Salem Streets, was recently completed, at a cost of over $50,000, covering over 3000 feet of land.

The first floor is devoted to retailing drugs, medicines, confectionery, &c., presenting a glass front of 150 squares of plate glass. In the second story is the wholesale department for drugs, medicines, and chemicals, under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Deblois. The chemical laboratory, under charge of Dr. J. K. Palmer, and the confectionery department, occupy the upper stories. Candies are here manufactured by steam on a large scale, and of the best quality. More than thirty persons are employed on the premises, where business is despatched with order and regularity. Advertisements of their store may be seen in another column.

TROY & BOSTON RAILWAY UNDER CONTRACT. The Troy papers of Saturday announce the fact that the entire line of this road has been put under contract. The directors, in their circular, state that they have contracted with responsible men to build the road to Pownall, Vt., 36 1-2 miles—its entire distance—for $720,000; which includes every expense connected with building the road, even to iron and land damages, to be paid as follows: cash, $400,000; stock, $200,000; bonds, $120,000. For furniture of the road and interest, they estimate $130,000; making a total of $850,000; of which $440,000 is subscribed, and $225,000 more is taken by contractors—leaving a debt of $185,000. The contractors are to finish the road "on or before the 1st of July, 1851."

BANK OF COMMERCE. At a meeting of the stockholders of this new institution, held yesterday afternoon, the following gentlemen were elected Directors; Edward C. Bates, James W. Baldwin, A. G. Farwell, C. J. Hendee, Patrick T. Jackson, T. W. Pierce, Jacob Sleeper, Jarvis Slade, R. Y. Wade, John Worcester. Subsequently, Edward C. Bates, Esq., was chosen President of the Board, and W. H. Foster (now Cashier of the Grocer's Bank) was appointed Cashier.

PASSPORTS. Some calculation may be made of the great increase of the business of the different departments of the Government, from a single fact with which we have become acquainted. Formerly the usual number of passports issued from the State Department amounted to about fifteen hundred per annum; during the past years, there have been issued from that Department about four thousand five hundred, being an increase beyond the usual number in former years of about two hundred per cent. [Republic.

ROBBERY. Solomon W. Russell of Washington county, N. Y. on Tuesday night, was waylaid, knocked down, badly beaten, and robbed of $4000, near Fort Miller Bridge. There were four $1000 bills among the plunder. A reward of $500 has been offered for the robbers.

WATCH STOLEN. On Sunday afternoon, the house of G. G. Davis, Suffolk street, Chelsea, was entered, while the family was at church, and robbed of a gold watch and chain, worth $120.

ROBBERY. Elijah D. Earle, of North Berwick, Me. reports that he was robbed of $45 in Broad street, Thursday night, by a fellow who made his acquaintance in a bar-room.

FOUND DEAD. John Johnson, Esq, postmaster at East Weare, N. H, who had been missing for several days, was found in the canal at Manchester, yesterday. It is supposed he left home in a state of partial insanity.

Dennis Shannahan was oiling machinery in the Coddington factory, Newport, R. I., when his neck comforter caught in a shaft, which broke his neck. He was found tied to the shaft dead.

There was a white frost in Washington on Sunday morning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dahlias! Dahlias!!

The subscribers have for sale the largest collection of Dahlias in New England; embracing over 200 varieties, and including all the very finest sorts and colors of this favorite flower, and at prices from $1 per dozen to $1 each. Printed Catalogues giving a description of the colors, prices, &c., can be obtained gratis on application.

Also, a splendid assortment of Verbenas, in 30 varieties, 1,50 to $2 per doz. Chinese and Bourbon Roses in pots;—Salvias; Heliotropes; Carnations; Picotees; Pinks; and other fine plants for ornamenting the garden during summer and adapted for planting out at the present time.

HOVEY & CO.,
may25 No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Genuine Imported Black Sea Wheat.

JUST received—and will be discharged from vessel immediately—Three Hundred Bushels of first quality Wheat, direct from the regions of the Black Sea, selected expressly for us with great care.

Our friends who have been waiting for the above lot to arrive, will please send their orders to us as soon as possible, to enable us to secure for them the portions they need without delay.

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.,
may25 over Quincy Market, Boston.

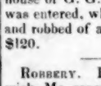
Valise Lost.

ON the 17th, or 18th of May, a Leather Valise, on the road from Southboro', passing through Framingham Village to Concord. The finder on leaving it with the Editor of the Ploughman, at his house in Framingham, shall be suitably rewarded. J. M. PUTNEY.

Oil Soap.

FOR sale in quantities to suit—at
PARKER & WHITE'S,
Agricultural Warehouse, No. 10, Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston. may25

A Milk Farm to Let,



In the vicinity of Marblehead, containing about 112 acres of first rate land, and is suitably divided into Mowing, Pasture and Tillage, with an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit, with all the necessary Buildings, Farming Utensils, &c., thereon, offering a rare chance to any one wishing a desirable situation.

For further particulars, inquire by letter, or personally, of
WALDO THOMPSON.

N. B. The Farm is well supplied with Manure and much of the Tillage Land is ploughed and planted. Peas and Vegetables, have already sprung up.
Swampscot, May 25. 3t*

Sacred Allegories.

BY Rev. William Adams, 16mo, superfine editions.

The Shadow of the Cross,	25 cts.
The Distant Hills,	25 cts.
The Old Man's Home,	25 cts.
The King's Messengers,	31 cts.
The Dark River, by Rev. Edward Monro,	20 cts.
The Combatants, " " "	25 cts.
The Revellers, " " "	14 cts.
The Midnight Sea and the Wanderer,	06 cts.

The above for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
may25 No. 134 Washington, opposite School st.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of
CYRUS BEMIS,
late of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said Cyrus Bemis, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
CONSTANTINE C. ESTY, Ad'm.
Framingham, May 21st, 1850. 3t may25

Middlesex ss. To the Heirs at Law and others interested in the Estate of Moses Whitcomb, late of Roxborough, in said County, Gentleman, deceased. Greeting.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to me for Probate, by Moses Whitcomb, the Executor, therein named. You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Framingham, in said County, on the last Tuesday of June next to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same. And the said Moses, is ordered to serve this Citation, by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within twenty miles of said Court, seven days, at least, previous thereto, and, by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be five days, at least, before said Court.

Dated at Cambridge, this twenty-first day of May, A. D., 1850.
may25 3t* S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.

Dr. Gay's Blood Purifier

WILL cure Rheumatism, Scrofula, Coughs, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions on the face, Sore Throat, Liver Complaint, and other complaints arising from weak or diseased blood.

Accidental Poisoning by coming in contact with plants of a poisoning nature, or from the bite or sting of animals, often by being absorbed into the blood, affect the sufferer for years to come—the only sure way to remove them is to purify the blood.

This Thorough Vegetable Purifier of the Blood is prepared by a physician of great experience, in such a manner that it will not injure the stomach or teeth, and is not unpleasant to take.

The Proprietor knows it to be perfectly pure, and will do all it is recommended to do. He invites Physicians to test it thoroughly.

Particular care should be observed in purchasing, as there are other preparations for sale called Blood Purifiers. All the genuine will have the written signature of Wm. B. Little on the cork. Sold by Druggists generally, and by Agents, who will be appointed if applied for (post paid) to
WILLIAM B. LITTLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT,
104 Hanover street, Boston.
May 25.

Genuine Dillow's Heave Cure,

Which for a long time we advertised in the Ploughman, is still to be had of the regular retail Agent.

THE great value of this powder for the cure of Heaves, or Colds and Coughs in Horses and Cattle, has brought a counterfeit article into the market, of little or no value. Purchasers should be careful to get the genuine of the original Wholesale and Retail Agent,
WM. B. LITTLE,
104, 108, 110, Hanover, corner of Salem street, Boston.
may25

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of
JOHN BLOOD,
late of Pepperell, in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
SAMUEL TUCKER, Administrator.
Pepperell, May 21, 1850. 3w* may25

Dahlias.

NOW is the time to select roots of this beautiful plant. We are prepared to furnish singly or by the dozen—upwards of one hundred varieties—comprising many *new and rare* kinds,—and all of which are warranted to *prove true to their names.*

Also, a fine assortment of Strawberry Plants, Garden and Flower Seeds and Grains.

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.,
may11 over Quincy Market, Boston.

To Fruit Growers.

"A cheaper but Equally Valuable Book on Downing's."

JUST PUBLISHED, by DERBY & MILLER, "AUBURN," THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST,
By J. J. THOMAS,

Containing directions for the Propagation and Culture of Fruit Trees, in the Nursery, Orchard, and Garden, with Descriptions of the principal American and Foreign Varieties cultivated in the United States. With 300 accurate illustrations. One volume of over 400 pages, 12mo. Price $1.

A cheaper, but equally valuable book with Downing's was wanted by the great mass. Just such a work has Mr. Thomas given us. We consider it an invaluable addition to our agricultural libraries. [Wool Grower.

We predict for it a very rapid sale; it should be in the hands of every fruit grower, and especially every nurseryman. It is a very cheap book for its price. [Ohio Cultivator.

It is a most valuable work to all engaged in the culture of fruit trees. [Utica Herald

It is a book of great value. [Genesee Farmer.

Among all the writers on fruits, we do not know of one who is Mr. Thomas' superior, if his equal, in condensing important matter. He gets right at the pith of the thing—he gives you that which you wish to know at once; stripped of all useless talk and twattle. No man has a keener eye for the best ways of doing things. Hence we always look into his writings with the assurance that we shall find something new, or some improvements on the old; and we are seldom disappointed. This book is no exception. It is full. There is no vacant space in it. It is like a fresh egg—all good, and packed to the shell full. [Prairie Farmer.

For sale in Boston, by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.

☞ Copies sent by Mail on receipt of One Dollar, postpaid. 4w may18

5 Books on Poultry.

1. POULTRY; Their Breeding, Rearing, Diseases, and General Management, by Walter B. Dickson—a new edition, revised and improved, 12mo, cuts. English edition, price $1 00.

2. The Poultry Book; a Treatise on Breeding and General Management of Domestic Fowls; with numerous Original Descriptions, and Portraits from Life, by Dr. Bennett, 12mo, price 50 cts.

3. The American Poultry Yard; comprising the Origin, History, and Description of the Different Breeds of Domestic Poultry, &c. Illustrated with numerous Engravings, by D. J. Browne, with an Appendix, embracing the Comparative merits of Different Breeds of Fowls, by Samuel Allen, 12mo, $1 00.

4. The New England Poultry Breeder, with 25 accurate Engravings, price 25 cts., 12mo.

5. The American Fowl-Breeder and Management of Domestic Poultry, 12mo., price 25 cts.

The above for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 134 Washington, opposite School street. may18

Useful Books.

JAMES MUNROE & CO., have received the following—
Fowne's Rudimentary Chemistry, price 25 cts.
Drainage and Sewerage of Towns and Buildings, plates, 37 cts
Treatise on the Steam Engine, by Dr. Lardner, plates, 37 cts
Ship Building and Naval Architecture, with Illustrations, 37 cts.
Rudiments of Civil Engineering, numerous plates, 75 cts.
Well-Digging, Boring, &c., by Swindell, plates, 37 cts.
Haun's Plane Trigonometry for Schools, etc., 37 cts.
Hadden's Rudimentary Arithmetic, 37 cts.,
Blasting and Quarrying of Stone, plates, 37 cts.
For sale at No. 134 Washington, opposite School street. may18

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY—In one volume, crown 4to, unabridged, containing 1452 pages; containing all the matter of Dr. Webster's original work, his improvements up to the time of his death, and now thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged and improved; containing three times the amount of matter found in any other English dictionary compiled in this country. A fresh supply received, and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No 134 Washington, opposite School street. may11

LUCY'S HALF-CROWN—How she earned it, and how she spent it, with some hints on the art of making people happy without money, a Tale, in two parts, 18mo, to match. "Trap to Catch a Sunbeam," &c. in press, and will be published in a few days by JAMES MUNROE & CO. No. 134 Washington, opposite School street may11

Doctor Dadd's New Book,

ON Veterinary Practice. For sale at
PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse,
may11 No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone st.

Shawls, Long and Square,

MANTILLAS, from Paris,
SILK GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
SUNDRIES.
GEO. W. WARREN & CO.

Respectfully give notice that they have now in store the finest stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS!
Foreign and Domestic,

they have ever opened to the public, all of which will be offered, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES!

PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS, of any kind, should not make selections before visiting this establishment, as on account of the large amount of our business, we are enabled to offer UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES to purchasers, both at Wholesale and Retail.

We have in progress the CONTINUATION of
THE LADIES' EXCHANGE
THROUGH TO HAWLEY STREET,
an addition of ONE HUNDRED FEET, two Stories high, to our present liberal accommodations. This, in July next, will be opened into our present store, which, at that time, will be REMODELLED in a style suited to the improved position of our beautiful city, since this establishment was built. As our store will be closed for a part of July, our season will be a short one, but we shall offer our Goods at prices which will SELL THEM EARLY.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,
april27 5w 192 Washington street.

CARPETS.
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

Wm. P. Tenny & Co.,
CARPET HALL,
Over the Maine Railroad Depot,
HAYMARKET SQUARE,

ARE now receiving from all the principal English and American manufacturers,

CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Super and Extra Fine
MEDIUM AND COMMON
INGRAIN CARPETINGS,

variety of style and fabric, comprising many new and beautiful designs.

W. P. T. & CO. are Agents for the TAPLEYVILLE CARPETS, which will be found worthy of the attention of the trade.

PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS,
from 2 to 24 feet wide—a large assortment.
STRAW MATTINGS, WOOL AND COTTON
BOCKINGS, RUGS, MATS, &c.

☞ Ship-owners, Hotel-keepers, and Families are respectfully invited to call and make their selections.
march30 3mis

Scions for Grafting.

WE are ready to furnish to order Apple, Pear, Plum, and Cherry Scions, selected with particular care from the most reliable sources;—of sorts in part as follows: Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Williams, Porter, Gravenstein, Pound Sweet, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Northern Spy, Yellow Bellflower, Rhode Island Greening, Minister, Peck's Pleasant, Danvers Sweet, Swaar, Baldwin, Spitzenberg, Tallman's Sweeting, Lady, Lady's Sweeting, Golden Russet, Seaver Sweet, Roxbury Russet, and Green Winter Sweet—Apple.

Madeline, Rostiezer, Summer Frunc Real, Dearborn's Seedling, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Andrews, Seckel, Fulton, Louise Bon d' Jersey, St. Michael, Swans Orange, Van Mons Leon, d' Clerc, Lewis, Beurre d' Aremberg, Winter Nelis, and Easter Beurre—Pear.

Cherry and Plum do. a choice assortment.

Also a prime article of Grafting Wax, made expressly for us by an experienced Grafter and Nurseryman.

Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb Roots, Grape Vines, Seedling Stocks, Oil Soap, &c.

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.
april13 over Quincy Market.

The Massachusetts Morgan.

THIS Horse will stand the coming season at the stable of the subscribers one mile north of Sutton Centre, for the use of Breeders. He was sired by the celebrated Green Mountain Morgan owned by Silas Hale of South Royalston; his grandsire was old Gifford Morgan owned by F. A. Weir of Walpole, N. H. He is 7 years old, weighs 1025 pounds, is 15 hands high; color, dapple chestnut. This Horse has established himself by producing finer stock than any other Horse offered to the Public, and is called, by good judges, a perfect pattern of a Horse. Gentlemen who wish to improve their breed of Horses are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms. $7 00 to warrant a foal.
REUBEN WHEELOCK & SONS.
Sutton, Mass., May 18. 8t*

Fowls! Fowls!!

IN consequence of the Undersigned making alterations in his Poultry-Yard, he is obliged to dispose of some of his Fowls, viz:

4 Cochin China and Shanghae China Cocks and 8 Pullets, (all feathered legs.)
3 Dorking Cocks and 6 Pullets (5 toed) Fawn, White and Speckled.
1 Bolton Gray Cock, and 5 Pullets.

All the above are young Fowls, raised by me the past year, healthy and now laying, and believed to be from a pure Stock as can be found in the Country, delivered in Boston, put in Boxes, (without extra expense.) Apply by letter, post-paid, or in person, to E. W. BRAY.
South Canton, Mass., May 4. 3t

Tannery for Sale or to Let, in WEST FOXBOROUGH.

WILL be sold or let, the Tannery, situated in West Foxborough, known as the Westcott Tannery, consisting of a large Currier's Shop, three stories high, a large and commodious Bark House, with about 30 Vats, half under cover, with excellent water for Tanning, with a Dwelling-House, two-stories high; the same may be fitted up with little expense for the Boot and Shoe Business.

Possession given on the first of April next. Payments made easy.

For further particulars, inquire of STEPHEN WESTCOTT & SON, 44 Fulton street, Boston, or the subscriber, near the premises. HENRY HOBART.
West Foxborough, March 30. tf

Eggs! Eggs!!

EGGS from Shanghae China, (feathered leg.)
Cochin "
Dorkings (5 toed.)
Bolton Grays
Norfolk County,

from as pure Stock, as can be found in the Country, put in Boxes, and delivered in Boston, (without extra expense.) Price $1 00 per dozen. Order by Mail, or otherwise.
E. W. BRAY.
South Canton, Mass., May 4. tf

Milch Cows.

A TREATISE on Milch Cows, whereby the quality and quantity of milk which any Cow will give, may be accurately determined, by observing natural marks or external indications alone; the length of time she will continue to give milk, &c. By M. Francis Guenon, of Libourne, France. Translated for the Farmer's Library, from the French. By N. P. Trist, Esq., late U. S. Consul at Havana. With Introductory Remarks and Observations on the Cow and the Dairy. By John S. Skinner. Fourteenth Edition, with additions. Price 37½ cents. For sale by
JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
may4 134 Washington, opposite School street.

The N. E. Wire Railing Company

NO. 4, Albany Block, near the Worcester Railroad Depot, are now ready to furnish in any quantity, new and elegant styles of Iron Railing for public grounds, cemeteries, cottages, gardens, &c.

This article is far preferable to cast iron, being woven entirely of wrought iron, by which process additional strength, durability and beauty of design is given to the fabric, at about half the cost of the former.
April 20. 3w

Cage and House Birds.

THE American Bird Fancier; considered with reference to the Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, management and peculiarities of Cage and House birds; with remarks on the Diseases and Remedies; drawn from authentic sources and personal observation by D. J. Browne, author of the Sylva Americana, &c., and illustrated with engravings.

For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. may11

Soldiers in War of 1812!!

WANTED to purchase, PATENT LANDS, granted to soldiers, in Illinois, to be about 1817, which have for many years been sold and low for taxes. Address, Box No. 1143, Boston Post-Office, giving quarter, section, town and range. 3m* march30

Andover Agricultural Store.

N. SWIFT offers for sale a complete assortment of Agricultural Implements and Seeds from the Establishment of RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO., which will be sold at Boston prices.
Andover, April 27. 6t*

Asparagus Roots.

5000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS, packed in bundles of 100, in prime condition—just received and for sale by
RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.
april13 over Quincy Market, Boston.

Dahlias and Strawberry Plants.

500 Beautiful New Dahlias, marked and warranted true to their names.

Also, 10,000 Strawberry Plants, of all the most desirable kinds. For sale by PARKER & WHITE,
may11 No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone st.

Flax Seed.

A FEW Bushels of prime fresh Flax Seed just received and for sale by RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.
may18 1w over Quincy Market, Boston.

Manure

MANURE for sale by the year, at stable, No. 7, Sudbury street. Apply at the stable. 1t* may18

Middlesex ss. To the Heirs at Law and others interested in the estate of Samuel Ballard, late of Ashland in said County, Yeoman, dece sed. Greeting.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to me for Probate by Nancy A. Ballard, the Executrix therein named. You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Framingham, in said County, on the last Tuesday of June, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same. And the said Nancy A. Ballard is ordered to serve this Citation by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within ten miles of said Court, seven days, at least, previous thereto, and, by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be ten days at least, before said Court.

Dated at Cambridge, this sixth day of May, A. D. 1850.
may11 3t S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.

Middlesex ss. To the Heirs at Law and others interested in the Estate of Dolly Loker, late of Wayland, in said County, Singlewoman, deceased. Greeting.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to me for Probate, by Willard Loker, the Executor, therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Framingham, in said County, on the last Tuesday of June next, to show cause, if any you have, either for, or against the same. And the said Willard Loker is ordered to serve this Citation, by giving personal notice thereof, to all persons interested in said Estate, living within ten miles of said Court, twenty days, at least, previous thereto, and, by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be seven days, at least, before said Court.

Dated at Cambridge, this twentieth day of April, A. D., 1850.
may4 3t S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Goods and Estate of THADDEUS LOVERING,
late of Medway, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted thereto, to make payment to NEWELL LOVERING, Administrator.
Medway, April 25, 1850. 3t* may4

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Goods and Estate of RICHARD S. McSERVE,
late of Roxbury, in the County of Norfolk, Gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to ISAAC H. MESERVE, Adm'r.
may18 3t*

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of JOHN CLARK,
late of Medway, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, Yeoman, and has accepted said trust. And all persons, having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons, indebted thereto, to make payment to JAMES P. CLARK, Executor.
april26 3w*

Valuable Farm for Sale.

Formerly the Country Seat of Commodore Downes, situated in Canton, one mile distant from the centre, and but ten minutes walk from "Reed's Crossing" station on the Boston and Stoughton Branch Rail Road, on which it is but thirty minutes ride to Boston.

There are 120 acres of land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation, and all well fenced and divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orcharding and Pasture, together with some Woodland. A great variety of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Quince, and various other kinds of fruit trees are now on the place, all of which are in a flourishing and fine bearing condition. There is upon the premises a productive Cranberry Meadow of nearly 2 acres, which, with little expense, might be made very profitable.

A *water privilege*, which, properly managed, is capable of doing considerable business both Summer and Winter, now carries a small wheel up

THE POET'S CORNER.

THE SCHOOL-BOY.

BY MISS E. C. SPROAT.

"Listen, my son, the school bell's ringing;
'Tis time, my dear, you were on your way."
"Listen, mother, the birds are singing,
Calling me sweetly, to play, to play!
Duty is happiness, father preaches,
Then sure of duty my heart is full:
Do, mother, explain what the master teaches—
Now why are school-boy duties dull?"

"Willie, Willie, the last bell's sounding,
Bridle your galloping tongue, I pray."
"Mother, yonder, the waves are bounding,
Murmuring sweetly, away, away!
I know where the waters are flying,
Calling every wave to me;
Under a rock my boat is lying,
Tied to the root of a willow tree.

"Cool in the stream the boughs are laving,
Hiding the leaves from the light in play;
Even here I can see them waving,
Beckoning sweetly, 'away, away!'
Steel-bright fishes are keenly parting
The crystal dark where the lilies lie—
A plash and a shout, and away we're darting,
My darling boat, and the stream, and I.

"Soft, soft, the waves are creeping
On through the forest cool and gray;
Hurrah! hurrah! the waves are leaping
Out in the glorious, golden day.
Mother, my heart is wild for pleasure;
No bright angel o'er dull books pores:
Science and knowledge the school walls treasure,
But God and Beauty are out of doors!"

[Union Magazine.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE BAG OF GOLD.

OR, THE LAWYER OF BOLOGNA.

There lived, in the fourteenth century, near Bologna, a widow lady of the Lambertini family called Madonna Lucretia, who, in a revolution of the state, had known the bitterness of poverty, and had even begged her bread, kneeling day after day, like a statue, at the gate of the cathedral, her rosary in her left hand and her right held out for charity, her long black veil concealing a face that had once adorned a court, and had received the homage of as many sonnets as Petrarch has written on Laura.

But fortune at last relented; a legacy from a distant relation had come to her relief; and she was now the mistress of a small inn at the foot of the Apennines, where she entertained as well as she could, and where those only stopped who were contented with a little. The house was still standing when in my youth I passed that way, though the Sign of the White Cross of the Hospitallers was no longer to be seen over the door—a sign which she had taken, if we may believe the tradition there, in honor of a maternal uncle, a grand-master of that order, whose achievements in Palestine she would sometimes relate. A mountain stream ran through the garden; and at no great distance, where the road turned on its way to Bologna, stood a little chapel, in which a lamp was always burning before a picture of the Virgin, a picture of great antiquity, the work of some Greek artist.

Here she was dwelling, respected by all who knew her, when an event took place which threw her into the deepest affliction. It was at noon-day in September that three foot-travellers arrived, and, seating themselves on a bench under her vine-trellis, were supplied with a flagon of Alcatico by a lovely girl, her only child, the image of her former self. The eldest spoke Venetian, and his beard was short and pointed after the fashion of Venice; in his demeanor he affected great courtesy, but his look inspired little confidence, for when he smiled, which he did continually, it was with his lips only, not with his eyes; and they were always turned from yours. His companions were bluff and frank in their manner, and on their tongues had many an oath. In their hats they wore a medal, such as in that age was often distributed in war; and they were evidently subalterns in one of those free bands which were always ready to serve in any quarrel, if a service it could be called, when a battle was little more than a mockery, and the slain, as on an opera stage, were up and fighting to-morrow. Overcome with the heat, they threw aside their cloaks, and with their gloves tucked under their belts, continued for some time in earnest conversation.

At length they rose to go, and the Venetian thus addressed the hostess: "Excellent lady, may we leave under your roof, for a day or two, this bag of gold?"

"You may," she replied gaily. "But remember, we fasten only with a latch. Bars and bolts we have none in our village, and if we had, where would be your security?"

"In your word, lady."

"But what if I die to-night? Where would it be then?" said she laughing. "The money would go to the church; for none could claim it."

"Perhaps you will favor us with an acknowledgment."

"If you will write it."

An acknowledgment was written accordingly, and she signed it before Mr. Bartolo, the village physician, who had just called by chance to learn the news of the day; the gold to be delivered (these were the words) not to one—nor to two—but to the three, words wisely introduced by those to whom it belonged, knowing what they knew of each other. The gold they had just released from a miser's chest in Perugia, and they were now on a scent that promised more.

They and their shadows had no sooner departed than the Venetian returned saying, "Give me leave to set my seal on the bag, as the others have done;" and she placed it on a table before him. But in that moment she was called away to receive a cavalier, who had just dismounted from his horse; and when she came back it was gone. The temptation had proved irresistible; and the man and the money had vanished together.

"Wretched woman that I am!" she cried, as in an agony of grief she fell on her daughter's neck. "What will become of us! Are we again to be cast out into the wide world! Unhappy child, would that thou hadst never been born!" and all day long she lamented; but her tears availed her little. The others were not slow in returning to claim their due; and there were no tidings of the thief: he had fled far away with his plunder. A process against her was instantly begun in Bologna; and what defence could she make: how release herself from the obligation of the bond! Wilfully or in negligence she had parted with it to one, when she should have kept it for all, and inevitable ruin awaited her.

"Go, Giannette," said she, to her daughter, "take this veil which your mother has worn and wept under so often, and implore the Counsellor Calderino to plead for us on the day of trial. He is generous, and will listen to the unfortunate. But, if he will not, go from door to door; Monaldi can not refuse us. Make haste, my child; but remember the chapel as you pass by it. Nothing prospers without a prayer."

Alas she went, but in vain. These were retained against them; those demanded more than they had to give; and all bade them despair. What was to be done! No advocate, and the cause to come on to-morrow.

Now Giannette had a lover, and he was a student of the law, a young man of great promise—Lorenzo Martelli. He had studied long and diligently under that learned lawyer, Giovanni Andreas, who, though little of stature, was great in renown, and by his contemporaries was called the arch-doctor, the light of the world. Under him he had studied, sitting on the same bench with Petrarch; and also, under his daughter Novello, who would often lecture to the scholars when her father was otherwise engaged, placing herself behind a small curtain, lest her beauty should divert their thoughts—a precaution in this instance at least unnecessary, Lorenzo having given his heart to another.

To him she flies in her necessity; but of what assistance can he be! He has just taken his place at the bar, but he has never spoken; and how stand up alone, unpractised and unprepared as he is, against an array that would alarm the most experienced!—"Were I as mighty as I am weak," said he, "my fears for you would make me as nothing. But I will be there, Giannette; and may the Friend of the friendless give me strength in that hour! Even now my heart fails me; but come what will, while I have a loaf to share, you and your mother shall never want. I will beg through the world for you."

The day arrives, and the court assembles. The claim is stated and the evidence given. And now the defence is called for—but none is made; not a syllable is uttered; and, after a pause and consultation of some minutes, the judges are proceeding to give judgment, silence having been proclaimed in the court, when Lorenzo rises and thus addresses them:

"Reverend Signors—Young as I am, may I venture to speak before you? I would speak in behalf of one who has none else to help her: and I will not keep you long. Much has been said; much on the sacred nature of the obligation—and we acknowledge it in its full force. Let it be fulfilled, and to the last letter. It is what we solicit, what we require. But to whom is the bag of gold to be delivered? What says the bond? Not to one—not to two—but to the three. Let the three stand forth and claim it."

From that day (for who can doubt the issue?) none were sought, none employed, but the subtle, the eloquent Lorenzo. Wealth followed fame; nor need I say how soon he sat at his marriage feast, or who sat beside him.

AN EXPERIENCE

OF MEXICAN ROBBERS.

[The following extract from Bayard Taylor's forthcoming work, "ELDORADO," gives an idea of how a man feels when he falls among thieves.]

When I arose, the sun, just above the hills, was shining down the long street that led to Gaudalajara. I had a journey of eighteen leagues to make, and it was time to be on the road; so, without feeding my horse, I saddled and rode away. A little more than four leagues across the plain, brought me to the town of Amatitlan; where, at a miserable mud building, dignified by the name of a mèson, I ordered breakfast, and *mano de oja* for my horse. There was none in the house, but one of the neighbors began shelling a quantity of the ripe ears. When I came to pay, I gave her a Mexican dollar, which she soon brought back, saying that it had been pronounced counterfeit at a *tienda*, or shop, across the way. I then gave her another, which she returned with the same story, after which I gave her a third, saying she must change it, for I would give her no more. The affairs of a few hours later caused me to remember and understand the meaning of this little circumstance. At the *tienda* a number of fellows in greasy sarapes, were grouped, drinking mescal, which they offered me. I refused to join them: "*es la ultima vez*," (it is the last time,) said one of them, though what he meant I did not then know.

It was about ten in the forenoon when I left Amatitlan. The road entered on a lonely range of hills, the pedestal of an abrupt spur standing out from the side of the volcano. The soil was covered with stunted shrubs and a growth of long yellow grass. I could see the way for half a league before and behind; there was no one in sight—not even a boy-arriero, with his two or three donkeys. I rode leisurely along, looking down into a deep ravine on my right, and thinking to myself, "that is an excellent place for robbers to lie in wait; I think I had better load my pistol, which I had fired off just before reaching Tequila. Scarcely had this thought passed through my mind, when a little bush beside the road seemed to rise up; I turned suddenly, and, in a breath, the two barrels of a musket were before me, so near and surely aimed, that I could almost see the bullets at the bottom.—The weapon was held by a ferocious-looking native, dressed in a pink calico shirt and white pantaloons; on the other side of me stood a second, covering me with another double-barrelled musket, and a little in the rear, appeared a third. I had walked like an unsuspecting mouse, into the very teeth of the trap set for me.

"Down with your pistols!" cried the first, in a hurried whisper.

So silently and suddenly had all this taken place, that I sat still a moment, hardly realizing my situation.

"Down with your pistols and dismount!" was repeated, and this time the barrels came a little nearer my breast.

Thus solicited, I threw down my single pistol—the more readily because it was harmless—and got off my horse. Having secured the pistol, the robbers went to the rear, never for a moment losing their aim. They then ordered me to lead my horse off the road, by a direction which they pointed out. We went down the side of the ravine for about a quarter of a mile to a patch of bushes and tall grass, out of view from the road, where they halted, one of them returning, apparently to keep watch. The others, deliberately levelling their pieces at me, commanded me to lie down on my face—"*la boca a tierra!*" I cannot say that I felt alarmed; it had always been a part of my belief that the shadow of Death falls before him—that the man doomed to die by violence feels the chill before the blow has been struck. As I never felt more positively alive than at that moment, I judged my time had not yet come. I pulled off my coat and vest at their command, and threw them on the grass, saying:—

"Take what you want, but don't detain me long."

The fellow in a pink calico shirt, who appeared to have some authority over the other two, picked up my coat, and, one after the other, turned all the pockets inside out. I felt a secret satisfaction at his blank look when he opened my purse and poured out the few dollars it contained into a pouch he carried in his belt.

"How is it," said he, "that you have no more money?"

"I don't own much," I answered, "but there is quite enough for you."

I had, in fact, barely sufficient in coin for a ride to Mexico, the most of my funds having been invested in a draft on that city. I believe I did not lose more than twenty-five dollars by this attack.

"At least," I said to the robbers, "you'll not take the papers,"—among which was my draft.

"*No*," he replied, "*no me valen nada*."—(They are worth nothing to me.)

Having searched my coat, he took a hunting-knife which I carried, (belonging, however, to Lieutenant Beale) examined the blade and point, placed his piece against a bush behind him, and came up to me, saying, as he held the knife above my head,

"Now put your hands behind you, and don't move, or I shall strike."

The other then laid down his musket and advanced to bind me. They were evidently adepts in the art; all their movements were so carefully timed, that any resistance would have been against dangerous odds. I did not consider my loss sufficient to justify any dangerous risk, and did as they commanded. With the end of my horse's lariat, they bound my wrists firmly together, and leaving me thus secure, sat down to finish their inspection more leisurely. My feelings during this proceeding were oddly heterogeneous—at one moment burning with rage and shame at having neglected the proper means of defence, and the next ready to burst into a laugh at the decided novelty of my situation. My blanket having been spread on the grass, every thing was emptied into it. The robbers had an eye to the curious and incomprehensible, as well as the useful. They spared all my letters, books, and papers, but took my thermometer, compass and card-case, together with a number of drawing pencils, some soap, (a thing the Mexicans never use,) and what few little articles of the toilette I carried with me. A bag hanging at my saddle-bow, containing ammunition, went at once, as well as a number of oranges and cigars in my pockets, the robbers leaving me *one* of the latter, as a sort of consolation for my loss.

Between Mazatlan and Tepic, I had carried a doubloon in the hollow of each foot, covered by the stocking. It was well they had been spent for *prieto*, for they would else have certainly been discovered. The villains unbuckled my spurs, jerked off my boots, and examined the bottoms of my pantaloons, ungirthed the saddle and shook out the blankets, scratched the heavy guard of the bit to see whether it was silver, and then, apparently satisfied that they had made the most of me, tied everything together in a corner of my best blanket.

"Now," said the leader, when this was done, "shall we take your horse!"

This question was of course a mockery; but I thought I would try an experiment, and so answered in a very decided tone—

"No—you shall not, I *must* have him; I am going to Gaudalajara, and I cannot get there without him. Besides, he would not answer at all for your business."

He made no reply, but took up his piece, which I noticed was a splendid article and in perfect order, walked a short distance toward the road, and made a signal to the third robber. Suddenly he came back again, saying—"Perhaps you may get hungry before night—here is something to eat," and with that he placed one of my oranges and half-a-dozen tortillas on the grass beside me.

"*Mil gracias*," said I, "but how am I to eat without hands!"

The other then coming up, he said, as they all three turned to leave me—"Now we are going; we have more to carry than we had before we met you; adios!" This was insulting—but there are circumstances under which an insult must be swallowed.

I waited till no more of them could be seen, and then turned to my horse, who stood quietly at the other end of the lariat; "Now, *prieto*," I asked, "how are we to get out of this scrape!" He said nothing, but I fancied I could detect an inclination to laugh in the twithing of his nether lip. However, I went to work at extricating myself—a difficult matter, as the rope was tied in several knots. After tugging a long time, I made a twist which the India-rubber man might have envied, and to the great danger of my spine, succeeded in forcing my body through my arms. Then, loosening the knots with my teeth, in half an hour I was free again. As I rode off, I saw the three robbers at some distance, on the other side of the ravine.

It is astonishing how light one feels after being robbed. A sensation of complete independence came over me; my horse, even, seemed to move more briskly after being relieved of my blankets. I tried to comfort myself with the thought that this was a genuine adventure, worth one experience—that, perhaps, it was better to lose a few dollars than have even a robber's blood on my head; but it would not do. The sense of the outrage and indignity was strongest, and my single desire was the unchristian one of revenge. It is easy to philosophize on imaginary premises, but actual experience is the best test of human nature. Once, it had been difficult for me to imagine the feeling that would prompt a man to take the life of another; now, it was clear enough. In spite of the threats of the robbers, I looked in their faces sufficiently to have known them again, in whatever part of the world I might meet them. I recognized the leader—a thick-set, athletic man, with a short, black beard—as one of the persons I had seen lounging about the *tienda*, in Amatitlan, which explained the artifice that led me to display more money than was prudent. It was evidently a preconceived plan to plunder me at all hazards, since coming from the Pacific, I might be supposed to carry a booty worth fighting for.

I rode on rapidly, over broad, barren hills, covered with patches of chapparal, and gashed with deep arroyos. These are the usual hiding places of the robbers, and I kept a sharp look-out, inspecting every rock and clump of cactus with a peculiar interest. About three miles from the place of my encounter, I passed a spot where there had been a desperate assault eighteen months previous. The robbers came upon a camp of soldiers and traders in the night, and a fight ensued, in which eleven of the latter were killed. They lie buried by the road-side, with a few black crosses to mark the spot, while directly above them stands a rough gibbet, on which three of the robbers, who were afterwards taken, swing in chains. I confess to a decided feeling of satisfaction, when I saw that three, at least, had obtained their deserts. Their long black hair hung over their faces, their clothes were dropping in tatters, and their skeleton-bones protruded through the dry and shrunken flesh. The thin, pure air of the table-land had prevented decomposition, and the vultures and buzzards had been kept off by the fearness of the bodies to the road. It is said, however, that neither wolves nor vultures will touch a dead Mexican, his flesh being always too highly seasoned by the red-pepper he has eaten. A large sign was fastened above this ghastly spectacle, with the words, in large letters: "A SI CASTIGA LA LEY EL LADRON EL ASESINO." (Thus the law punishes the robber and the assassin.)

Toward the middle of the afternoon, I reached a military station called La Venta, seven leagues from Gaudalajara. Thirty or forty idle soldiers were laughing and playing games in the shade. I rode up to the house and informed the officer of my loss, mentioning several circumstances by which the robbers might be identified; but the zealous functionary merely shrugged his shoulders and said nothing. A proper distribution of about half the soldiers who lay idle in the guard-house, would have sufficed to make the road perfectly secure. I passed on, with a feeling of indignation against the country and its laws, and hurried my prièto, now nearly exhausted, over the dusty plain. I had ascended beyond the tropical heats, and, as night drew on, the temperature was fresh almost to chilliness. The robbers had taken my cravat and vest, and the cold wind of the mountains blowing upon my bare neck, gave me a violent nervous pain and tooth-ache, which was worse than the loss of my money. Prièto panted and halted with fatigue, for he had already travelled fifty miles; but I was obliged to reach Guadalajara, and by plying a stick in lieu of the abstracted spur, kept him to his pace. At dusk I passed through Sapopa, a small village, containing a splendid monastery, belonging to the monks of the order of Guadaloupe. Beyond it, I overtook, in the moonlight, the family of a ranchero, jogging along on their mules and repeating paternosters, whether for protection against robbers or cholera, I could not tell. The plain was crossed by deep, water-worn arroyos, over which the road was bridged. An hour and a-half of this bleak, ghostly travel brought me to the suburbs of Guadalajara—greatly to the relief of *prieto*, for he began to stagger, and I believe could not have carried me a mile further.

I was riding at random among the dark abode houses, when an old padre, in black cassock and immense shovel-hat, accosted me. "*Extrangero?*" he inquired. "*Si, padre*," said I. "But," he continued, "do you know that it is very dangerous to be here alone!" Several persons who were passing stopped near us, out of curiosity. "Begone!" said he, "what business have you to stop and listen to us!"—then, dropping his voice to a whisper, he added: "Guadalajara is full of robbers; you must be careful how you wander about after night; do you know where to go?" I answered in the negative. "Then, said he, "go to the Mezon de la Merced; they are honest people there, and you will be perfectly safe; come with me and I'll show you the way." I followed him for some distance, till we were near the place, when he put me in the care of "Ave Maria Santissima," and left. I found the house without difficulty, and rode into the court-yard. The people, who seemed truly honest, sympathized sincerely for my mishap, and thought it a great marvel that my life had been spared. For myself, when I lay down on the tiled floor to pass another night of sleepless martyrdom to fleas and the toothache, I involuntarily said, with a slight variation of Touchstone's sage reflection: "Ay, now I am in Guadalajara; the more fool I; when I was at home I was in a better place; but travellers must be content."

SHORT STORY. Dickens tells the following story of an American sea captain:—

On his last voyage home, the captain had on board a young lady of remarkable personal attractions—a phrase I use as one being entirely new, and one you never meet with in the newspapers. This young lady was beloved intensely by five young gentlemen, passengers, and, in turn, she was in love with them all very ardently, but without any particular preference for either. Not knowing how to make up her determination in this dilemma, she consulted my friend the captain. The captain, being a man of an original turn of mind, says to the young lady, "Jump overboard, and marry the man who jumps after you. The young lady, struck with the idea, and being naturally fond of bathing, especially in warm weather, as it then was, took the advice of the captain, who had a boat ready manned, in case of accident. Accordingly next morning, the five lovers being on deck, and looking very devotedly at the young lady, she plunged into the sea, head-foremost. Four of the lovers immediately jumped in after her.—When the young lady and her four lovers were got out again, says she to the captain,—"What am I to do with them now, they are so wet!" Says the captain' "Take the dry one!" And the young lady did, and married him.

OMNIBUS INCIDENT. Mr. Willis relates the following anecdote of a young lady, who came from the country to New York to attend the anniversary celebrations.

Let us tell a little instance of coolness in one of these country ladies, which we witnessed in an omnibus the other day. She was excessively pretty, and in her mouth, (the dimples at the corners of which were so deep, and so turned in like inverted commas, that her lips looked like a quotation,) she carried the fated sixpence, doomed to pass from the warm bliss of that rosy pressure to the cold change-box on the top.—Arriving opposite the Tabernacle, she pulled the string, took the piece of silver from her mouth, and gave it to a young man sitting opposite. He received it politely, but, as the omnibus was a minute or so in coming to a stand still, she had time to observe that he had admiringly placed the moist sixpence within his own lips, and took a less magnetized one from his own pocket to throw away on the driver.

There was a suppressed smile among the other passengers, but the lady was not to be complimented so promiscuously. "I'll trouble you for my sixpence, sir!" she said, holding out her hand with its green "mit;" and receiving the money, between thumb and finger, as she would take a cockroach from a pot of marmalade, she passed it up herself, and looked round rebukingly, as she went out, on those of us who had had the impertinence to smile. Now, we commend this young lady to the nominating committee of the "Ohio Convention of the Rights of Women," and, if she will send us her name, we will see that it is opportunely launched on some tenth wave of the present rising flood of the sovereignty of woman.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

"Oh, cursed lust of gold! when for thy sake
The fool throws up his interest in both worlds."

"And he, across whose brain scarce dares to creep
Aught but thrift's parent pair—*to get—to—keep!*"

In the excitement and bustle of the PRESENT, we are apt to pay but little attention to the PAST, and to regard with utter indifference "the noiseless but approaching footsteps of the FUTURE." Each individual, until age represses and enervates, appears determined to push on, to move forward in the journey of life by railroad and electric speed, as if the object aimed at would disappear, unless grasped at wildly and clutched with eager impatience. There are few who pause to ponder upon the past, to look calmly at the present, or anxiously and inquiringly into the future. Life is but a day dream, and yet how many of its precious hours are wasted! It is, indeed, only when descending into the vale of years that we begin to appreciate the fleeting nature of mortal existence. *Then*, the many look back with sorrow and regret—sorrow for errors of commission, regret for follies, misdeeds, and a reckless waste of youth, health and time.

The true philosophy of life is appreciated by few. In childhood and youth, all are careless and reckless, take little note of the passing hours, and the lights and shadows by which they are brightened or darkened. With early manhood the struggle for gain commences, and then, self interest, and the deceits, the disappointments, the anxieties of "the working day world," soon chill the early and generous impulse, mar the confidence, frankness, and the ingenuousness of youth, and induce watchfulness, caution, doubt and distrust. Every hour the struggle grows keener. Gold, we see, is the universal object. All are aiming to secure its accumulation.

The fallacy is every where inculcated, that with it not only power but happiness is sure. Fathers urge their sons to rank themselves among the wealthy at the earliest possible moment. Mothers point their daughters to a hand some establishment as the one great essential—the aim and end of all their efforts. And thus the heart is corrupted, the ambition is rendered impure, and the sacred principles of virtue are trifled with and sapped. How few, indeed, look upon life as it is—as a condition of preparation for a higher, purer, and more enduring state! How few, in their intercourse with men, remember all their liabilities and responsibilities!

Go forth into the busy world. Observe the eager, the active, the ambitious, and the enterprising. Mark their movements, and inquire into their motives. Examine narrowly, and weigh wisely. Alas! and how few will be discovered who really consult even their own welfare—not only for the present, but the future—not only for time, but eternity. How many, too, with constitutions broken, with physical energies impaired, with DISEASE and DEATH dogging their footsteps, yet press on, eager and avaricious, mad with the delusion that gold is all that is worth living for and that for them, at least, the day of departure is still remote!

How many struggle and toil on, who need not—who have already "enough and to spare," and who therefore could and should live calmly, thoughtfully, kindly and benevolently, as well for themselves and their own happiness, as for others, and in harmony with a proper sense of duty and the dictates of humanity! It is, indeed, wonderful to see the aged, comparatively speaking, with white hairs and feeble limbs, who have large fortunes at their command, still eager and anxious for more. Avarice, it is true, is the passion of years, yet all know that life is of narrow limits, and that we cannot carry with us, beyond the grave, the temporal things of this world. How wonderful, then, to see so many act as if under another conviction—as if all men "were mortal but themselves"—as if *they* would be the exception to an unwavering law of nature—as if they, at least, had no duties to perform, no obligations to discharge.

The true philosophy of life, as it seems to us, is so to live as may appear best calculated not only to promote our own welfare here and hereafter, but to contribute as fully as possible to the comfort and prosperity, the moral, social and intellectual enjoyment of all immediately around us, and over whom we are able to exercise an influence. In brief, to enjoy life gratefully and virtuously, as well in our own conduct as through the pleasure that we are able to impart to others. If we have been fortunate in worldly affairs, our privileges and advantages are great, and so are our responsibilities. If we have the means of comfort and contentment, not only for ourselves but for many others, and we hoard these means in a selfish and unworthy spirit, we prove false to our position and faithless to our stewardship.

The design should be not to do good in mere vanity and ostentation, and with the object of exciting wonder and winning praise from the lips of men, but as a principle of duty and philanthropy, as a source of enjoyment as well for ourselves as for others. It is possible that at this moment there are not a few individuals in Philadelphia, who, at the expiration of every year, find that they have a liberal surplus, and who yet rarely stretch out a hand to wipe a tear from the cheek of sorrow, or to brighten by a generous act, the homes of the poor, the suffering and desolate.

Culpable, indeed, is the remissness, and fearful is the responsibility of such. It frequently happens, too, that rich men hug their money-bags until the grave yawns to receive them, and then, overwhelmed with conscious error and terrible apprehension, they part with them for the benefit of the poor and the charitable. But why postpone till the hour of death the exercise of all generous and benevolent feelings! Why not administer relief when in high health, and when the effect may be seen, and the happy influence be appreciated and enjoyed! Alas! for poor human nature. If we could only realise our true character, real feebleness, and the brevity of mortal being—if we could only forget self, and rise superior to the mere vanities of artificial society, we would act more wisely, more generously, and more in harmony with the true philosophy of the life, not only of the present, but of that beyond the grave. [Pennsylvania Inquirer.

THE THEBAN MAIDEN,

DAUGHTER OF THE HIGH PRIEST OSY-THOTH-I.

[The Egyptian Mummy to be opened first week in June, now in possession of Mr. Gliddon, at the Tremont Temple.]

BY JANE E. LOCKE.

I marvel and my heart doth strangely thrill,
As in thy actual presence here I stand,
Thou maiden daughter of the mighty Thebes!
They tell me thou wast beautiful in life,
Fairest of Egypt's girls: and that thine eyes
Were soft and lustrous, lovely in their hue
As were the young gazelle's, that daily fed
From out that hand now rigid by thy side.
Perchance thou wast the worshipped one, mute maid,
Of some proud youth, who'd wander, for thy sake,
Gathering "rose-lilies" from the flooded soil,
Or bright acacia flowers to deck thy hair,
Where rolled the Nile's mysterious refluent wave.

Would I might read the story of thy life!
May it not be that thou did'st press the lips
Of that sweet infant in his bulrush crib?
Or saw the glory lighting Moses' brow,
As from God's presence, in the flaming bush,
He stepped, or downward came from Sinai's mount,
Lawgiver of the land—the select of Heaven!
Saw'st thou the cloud of plagues that darkening fell
On Egypt's palaces, till couches spread
With richest drapery, and broidered gems,
For graceful Theban brides, were covered o'er
With foulest insect swarms?

Unc'ose those lips,
And tell us of the columns, sculptured shafts,
And "avenues of sphinxes, miles in length,"
And the colossi by the hundred gates,
Of that old city famed, whose streets beheld thee!
Or speak of mighty Memnon fabled long,
And the Memnonides around his tomb;
Or give us truths of those responsers seven,
In joyful notes or mournful, at the rise
And set of sun from out that temple, where
His marble figure stands, mysterious yet!
Did'st thou e'er see one Homer in thy day?
And was he really blind? Did'st ever take
Books from the Alexandrian library?
Were lectures and poets known in Thebes?

I long to see them break the sycamore shell,
And tear the stern sarcophagus away,
That binds thee so; for peradventure there
Within, we may yet find bold hier-glyphics
Spread o'er with sweet acacia leaves and buds
Of centuries agone, that shall declare
Thy lineage, and make thy story clear.
We hail the traveller from remotest realms
With joy and gladness, wonder too. But thy
Strange presence here we greet with reverence
And awe! for thou art from far realms, and up
From Time's deep gulf, e'en from its morning hours,
And saw'st its young blue dawn as erst it sate
Upon sublimest Horeb, and on Sinai's top!

Boston, May, 1850. [Transcript.

DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The *St. Paul* (Minnesota) *Chronicle and Register*, in quite an elaborate and very interesting article on the Mississippi River, embracing a mention of the discovery of its Mouth, and an account of subsequent explorations upon its shores, details with some particularity the final ascertainment of its main source, in Lake Itasca, by Mr. Schoolcraft in the year 1832. This was more than 300 years after the period in which its outlet into the Gulf of Mexico was first discovered by the Spaniards.

Mr. Schoolcraft had been a zealous and active member of the expedition in search of the sources of the Father of Waters, under Gen. Cass in 1820, and well understood the work he had to perform, when he started out with his company to resume the exploration. The *Chronicle and Register* says:

"He began at the precise point where Pike in 1806, and Cass in 1820 had dropt it. He reached the large island in upper Red Cedar or Cassina Lake, early in July of that year, where he encamped his escort of soldiers, extra men and heavy baggage, and taking five small hunting canoes with Indian guides and steersmen, he traced the Mississippi, through all its involutions and expanding lakes and rapids, by its longest branch to its most remote source in Itasca Lake. About 45 miles above the Red Cedar, he reached the summit of the Crosswater or Lac Traverse—a large and beautiful lake, surrounded with maples and other hard wood. He found the river to fall, by a series of small rapids, 46 feet aggregate in this distance. The north end, or head of this lake, was ascertained to be the most northerly point of the main channel of the Mississippi. It is in latitude 47 deg. 28 min. 36 sec. The traveller or voyageur, above this point, ascends exclusively south or west to its source.

"In the course of four or five miles above Lac Traverse, the Pamidjeguma, or Grosswater of the Chippewa, the Mississippi has its primary forks.—Schoolcraft took the shortest or left hand fork, leading through Lake Plantagenet, to its source in Assawa or Perch lake—a route by which he avoided many rapids. From this lake he crossed the highlands of the Hauteur des Terres, the men carrying his five small two-fathom canoes and baggage on their backs. The utmost altitude of this above the ocean is 1680 feet. In this route, in which every one carried something, he was accompanied by the late Dr. Houghton and Col. Allen, (then Lieut. Allen,) of the Army, two gentlemen who subsequently distinguished themselves in their several departments, and by Mr. Bentwell, a clergyman from New Hampshire, and Mr. John Stone, of Michigan; with Ozawindib, or Yellow Head, a Chippewa chief, as the principal guide. After passing about six miles over fallen timber and bog, now passing through close thickets, and then ascending lofty sand hills, covered with dwarf funeral looking pine (the Pinus bansiamus) he reached Itasca lake, the actual source of the longest and main fork of the Mississippi, (the Lac la Biche of the French) on the 12th of July, 1832, being just 305 years after the Spanish had first, incidentally, descried its mouth. This beautiful lake, which is some five to seven miles in length, reposes amidst hills of marine sand of the drift epoch, and consists of pure springs of water, gushing out in copious rills, within a visible basin. The Indian term of Tot oshca, (written Itasca in the narrative) and denoting a characteristic property of the female breast, imparts a vivid idea in which these infant sources of the father of rivers gush from their sandy elevations. Its distance from the Gulf of Mexico he estimated at 3,160 miles—the distance from Cass lake at 125 miles, in which space it has one considerable fall, the Ka-bi-ca—and many rapids, during which there is a total descent of 119 feet. The whole journey, out and back, was 290 miles. The entire altitude of the lake above the ocean, as determined by Mr. Nicollett, in 1836, is 1595 feet—which is 105 feet below the summit of the environing hills, and its altitude at Schoolcraft's Island, the only island in it, at 47 deg. 13 min. 35 sec. which is 25 min. 11 sec. south of the summit of Lac Traverse. From this time the source of the Mississippi has remained a fixed fact in our geography.

"Schoolcraft hoisted a United States flag, on a firm staff, which was saluted by the Chippewas as it went up, and which he left flying, when he took his departure down the main fork of the stream—the fork to which the Indians constantly apply the name of the Mississippi."

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

It is true that a distance of some 2000 miles separates the Straits of Gibraltar from the coast of Syria; but not more than eighty miles intervene between the south point of Sicily and the northern point of Africa. By reference to this scale the eye will at once inform us of the small spaces which separate Rome from Malta, Constantinople from Athens, Antioch from Jerusalem. The Morea is not much larger than Yorkshire and Lancashire together. Palestine is not half the size of Scotland. We see how appropriate a place this Mediterranean was, for the lessons of early navigation, for testing the results of political experiments, for the first rudiments of sacred truth. This sea was the school of the human race. Here civilized man was detained, till he had learned his Latin and his Greek, and his religion too; his Old and New testament lessons. I hope we are in no danger of letting this be forgotten. For here in the Mediterranean it was that the Greek and Latin languages, which have ever since been the educators of the highest human intellects, were formed and perfected. These waters carried the ship of Jonah from Joppa, and floated down from Tyre king Hiram's beams of cedar wood. By the sea-side on one of these shores St. Peter prayed; on one of these islands St. Paul was wrecked. Across this sea Ignatius sailed to his martyrdom at Rome; at Hippo, on the Carthaginian shore, Augustine wrote those volumes which have instructed the Christian centuries.—That which gives school its dignity is, that it is a little world which prepares for the great world; and that which is the dignity and glory of the Mediterranean, is not that it is a majestic expanse of water covering half the globe, but that it was ordained to be the school of the human race.

ECONOMY IS DUE TO OUR EMPLOYERS. "Waste not, want not," is a good old proverb. "He that is faithful in little is faithful also in much." A person who takes no care of the materials committed to his hands by his master, will never duly husband his own property. Economy and wastefulness are habits that will influence us in all things, both when we are engaged about our own substance or that of another. To waste another's goods is the same as to rob him. The loss in both cases is equal, and the principle whence they spring very much alike. The man who takes care of his employer's goods is sure to look after his own, and thus is on the road to prosperity. It would be difficult to calculate the immense loss of property that every year occurs from carelessness and want of economy. Some persons are worth nearly half their wages more than others, because they never injure or waste any thing. The employers being wealthy, or the stock abundant, is no excuse for carelessness. A loss is a loss, and a robbery is a robbery, whether taken from the heap of the miser or the smaller store of the indigent. "Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost," is a divine command. Heaven allows nothing to be destroyed. There has not been a single drop of water wasted from the creation until now. The decomposed elements of last autumn are the aliment of our present spring. Economy, rigid economy, is one of the laws of nature; and we shall not realize "the good time coming" until we have a careful and economical world. Let this spirit prevail, and not only will the master be saved from loss, but, in many instances, the servant will rescue himself from the union.

TREMENDOUS FLOOD.

We have the most disastrous accounts as to the extensive flood which at present exists in the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio down to within the limits of Louisiana. A gentleman who arrived yesterday from above, has given us a vivid description of the appearance presented on the river, which is entirely over its banks, for hundreds of miles below the Ohio, and the levees have broken in various places between this and Vicksburg. Our informant counted eleven sugar houses consecutively, which, with their entire plantations, dwellings and negro quarters, were completely flooded to a great depth, and presented nothing but one wide waste of water. The town of Rodney was flooded nearly up to the second floor of the stores and dwellings.

The river in some places had risen eighteen feet in a few days, and as much as three feet in 24 hours. For a long distance above and below Memphis the water extended on both sides, as far as the eye could reach from the hurricane deck of a steamboat, and this was pretty much the case for the whole distance between the Ohio and the Vicksburg, except where there were bluffs or highlands.

The whole valley of the Yazoo, is in the same situation, being completely under water, with a corresponding extent of destruction. This extensive flood will occasion great injury to the growing crops. Our informant says he should think that the produce of the cotton districts covered by the flood, would be equal to 200,000 bales.

Not only are the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio, with some of the smaller upper tributaries, in a very high stage of water, but the Missouri is unfortunately *prematurely* pouring out her mighty flood at the same time. This has been caused by the warm weather in March and April, which has melted the snows on the upper Missouri much earlier and more rapidly than usual, and the spring flood of this river, which usually does not reach New Orleans until late in May and in June, is now coming down in great strength, and the same time with that from the streams situated in a milder district of country, whose floods generally are exhausted before that of the Missouri commences.

The Mississippi continues to rush through the old crevasse at Bonnot Carre, in a stream wider than the river itself, and some steamboats that have accidently got into it, have with difficulty regained the regular channel of the river. It is this immense crevasse which renders the effects of the flood from being less apparent in our vicinity, and has probably been the cause of preventing much injury. From all we can learn on the subject, this channel which the water has formed, will in future be a permanent outlet for the waters of the river, and a safety valve for all the country below it.

[New Orleans Bulletin of 6th.

PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES. The London Examiner, discoursing upon this subject, has the following:—

"The prosperity is attractive, and it is the boast of some of the journals, that while the members of Congress are daily threatening a dissolution of the Union, neighboring States and countries are anxious to be admitted members of it. Canada talks of annexation; California is pressing for admission; Cuba is ready to join it, and is only withheld by the power of Spain, and the modesty and integrity of the United States in refusing to accede to its wishes, and to grant some assistance to accomplish them. Mexico has laid aside, it is said, its hostile feelings, and its people are looking forward earnestly and anxiously to incorporation. Central America, too, is soliciting a closer connexion, and hoping for the time to come when it shall form a part of the great republic that is to stretch over the whole continent. Events are advancing rapidly, though the Congress may stand still. Society will not wait for its leave to live, and thrive, and grow, and will in some way or other, settle the slavery question; perhaps before Congress has done talking about it. In America it is seen more clearly than in Europe that society moves faster than legislation, and does not depend on that to regulate its future existence. Thus, while members of Congress are threatening dismemberment, there is gathering round the States as a nucleus other States ready to adhere to it and increase it on every side. It is swelling, too, by immigration from every quarter, and exhibiting the extraordinary spectacle of men of nearly every lineage of the earth being harmo